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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1980 JEDDAH RABI-AL-AWAL 19, 1400 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

## Syrian force stays; Beirut tension builds

BEIRUT, Feb. 5 (AP) — Syria halted its withdrawal of peacekeeping troops from Beirut Tuesday, reducing sharp tensions that built up among Lebanon's civil war combatants in the past 24 hours.

Sniper fire cracked across the Fuad Chehab Boulevard as motorists screeched to a halt, jumped out and raced for cover. City police immediately closed the highway for traffic between Beirut's Muslim and Christian sectors.

Police spokesmen were unable to determine the source of fire or compile a quick report of casualties. They said, that traffic was normal on all other highways linking the two halves of the war-divided Lebanese capital.

This was the fourth incident of violence since the Syrians announced their pullout plans from Beirut.

Rival gunmen waited in three different spots where they thought the Syrians had vacated peacekeeping posts Tuesday. Each side wanted to win control of the positions and the steel-helmeted Syrians had to fire their machine guns to quell the quarrels. Three gunmen were hospitalized.

Militiamen in checkered fatigues have since been milling around Syrian positions in the mostly Muslim west Beirut, ready to move in if the Syrians moved out.

Spokesmen for rightist militias in mostly Christian east Beirut reported their forces were put on "maximum alert." But they said the measure was only a precaution and that they do not intend to rekindle the civil war.

There were no reports of fresh violence in the divided Lebanese capital.

Syria formally told the Lebanese government Monday that its decision to pull its peacekeeping forces from mid-city buffer zones separating warring Muslim and Christian militias in the Beirut area was "irreversible."

But Syrian President Hafez Assad ordered the pullout delayed for a few days to help the Lebanese government of President Elias Sarkis avert a potential security vacuum.

Assad's freeze of the withdrawal followed unexpected trips to Damascus by Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Hoss, and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The Damascus rush reflected the alarm that the Syrian pullout decision caused in the Arab world.

Official explanations of the Syrian move still are sketchy. Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Monday told reporters the decision was taken "for the sake of both countries." But he did not elaborate.

The government-controlled Damascus daily *Tadris* said "Syria will not tolerate a transformation of Lebanon into a trap in the hands of the Camp David parties to bleed Syria and expose its troops."

Well-informed sources here said Syria is fearful of an Israeli attack through its soft underbelly in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley, which is generally considered a virtual military corridor to Damascus, the Syrian capital.

"Syria has reliable information that Israel plans to deal such a blow," said Khaddam in a report published Tuesday by Beirut's daily *As Safir*, which has access to the senior echelons of Syria's ruling Socialist Baath Party.

"Syria is in full coordination with the Soviet Union to cope with this eventuality. This coordination included the decision to pull out from Beirut," Khaddam said, according to *As Safir*.

The Syrians were reported to have informed the Lebanese government that troops withdrawn from Beirut would be reassembled in the Bekaa Valley to strengthen Syrian defense against Israel.

Of the overall 22,000-strong Syrian peacekeeping army in Lebanon, an estimated 5,000 are deployed in Beirut and its immediate suburbs.

They have thinned out their presence in the Muslim sector and the suburbs of the Christian sector. But preparations that were visible underway for an immediate pullout Monday were not in sight Tuesday.

Government sources here said Hoss received assurances that the Syrian withdrawal will not include Beirut's international airport or the Lebanese army's three main garrisons in the Muslim sector.

Syrians have been guarding the busy airport since it was reopened for international traffic in 1977, following Syria's military intervention in November, 1976 to smother the civil war.

The Syrians also took control of the three garrisons from Muslim groups that invaded the barracks when the regular Lebanese Army fell part during the 19-month sectarian conflict that took more than 37,000 lives.

Syrian and Lebanese official statements did not spell out a specific deadline for the execution of the withdrawal after the "few days delay" ordered by Assad.

Beirut sources however, said the final pullout will begin Friday and is scheduled to be completed within six days.

Sarkis and Hoss are holding conferences with army and internal security commanders to draw up a security plan to cope with the withdrawal.

Assad, commenting on a decision to recall Syria's peacekeeping troops from the Lebanese capital, Tuesday said he did not want to see his men performing a policeman role in the streets.

We do not want to see our troops playing the role of police in the streets," he said.

"Undoubtedly, we wish our brothers, Lebanon's officials, to move a little, if not a lot, towards national entente," he continued adding, "It has been four years that we are in this situation and nothing ever happens in Lebanon."

Assad stated that Syria shall remain committed to its duties "as a deterrent force whose task is to maintain security in Lebanon. We have helped stop the fighting, others should agree to dislodge the roots of tension and combat in Lebanon."

## Arabs outraged by FBI tactics in bribe scandal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — Arab diplomats and Arab-American interest groups here reacted with anger and dismay to the FBI's use of fictitious "Arab businessmen and oil sheikhs" to entrap U.S. Congressmen and other officials on bribery charges.

Eight members of Congress — one senator and seven Representatives face possible prosecution following an FBI "sting" operation called "ABSCAM," in which FBI undercover agents posing as wealthy Arabs or their go-betweens made cash payoffs to the legislators in Washington and New York.

A Saudi diplomat here called the FBI's use of so-called Arabs in the operation "very strange, very serious."

"We want to find out who is behind this," he said.

A diplomat from the United Arab Emirates said, "There is considerable anger at our embassy. Couldn't the FBI find anyone else to use but Arabs? This shows how Arabs are really regarded here. In American eyes, are Arabs the only corruptible people in the world?"

A prominent Palestinian here called the FBI's use of Arab characters "a shameful thing for the Americans."

"The Arabs today have the means to put an end to such insults, if only they would employ them."

The Palestinian said, "The Arabs in the United States are very angry about this, and they feel bitterness toward the Arab states and their representatives here because of their inaction."

He described the operation as part of ongoing Zionist efforts to discredit the Arabs in the United States.

He noted that the FBI has longstanding links with Israeli intelligence and he said the FBI is currently engaged in a campaign of harassment against the Palestinian community in this country.

An official at the Egyptian embassy said the very idea of using "Arabs" in the FBI operation "showed very bad taste."

The diplomat said the aim of the operation "is still unclear. I suspect it had a great deal to do with domestic political infighting here. The use of Arabs may be peripheral."

The official said it was also possible that "the FBI wanted to show Congressmen that it could hurt them, just as Congress in the past has hurt the FBI."

A major Arab-American interest group here, the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), Monday vehemently protested the use of Arabs in the sting operation.

In a cable to President Carter, NAAA President Joanne McKenna said the action "perpetuates the image of the ugly Arab and feeds prejudice."

Mrs. McKenna advised the president: "The next time you need help from the Arab world, please remember that the FBI caper came from your administration and the Arabs know that."

Later, an NAAA spokesman told *Arab News* Ashraf Al Awwad that the decision to build a "scam" around Arabs is a sad commentary on cultural bias in American society and institutions.



COUNCIL: The Council of Ministers meeting under chairmanship of Crown Prince Fahd Tuesday. Education policy and recent diplomatic visits to the country were major subjects on the agenda.

## Brzezinski leaves

## Leaders mull Soviet threat

RIYADH, Feb. 5 (AP) — U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Saudi Arabian leaders agreed Tuesday in their appraisals of the threat posed to Gulf nations by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, an American spokesman announced.

The spokesman, reading from an official American statement on the talks, said Brzezinski and Saudi Arabian leaders also were in accord on the significance of the "continuing instability caused by the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian problem."

The statement was issued after two days of talks Brzezinski held in Riyadh with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal.

The Saudi Press Agency said that Brzezinski's talks "dealt with the Middle East, international developments and bilateral relations."

The president's security adviser flew to Riyadh from Islamabad, where he assured Pakistani leaders of substantial U.S. aid to bolster the country's defenses.

In the morning Brzezinski held a second round of talks with the Foreign Minister. Monday, Prince Saud and Brzezinski discussed the Mideast problem, world affairs and bilateral ties.

As Brzezinski was departing, official American sources announced a U.S. Navy F-14 jet from the aircraft carrier *Nimitz* — not an Iranian interceptor — approached a special plane carrying the security adviser.

The sources, traveling with the Brzezinski party, said reports that his plane had been intercepted by an Iranian F-14 were dismissed as "totally erroneous" by the National Military Command Center in Washington.

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SCHMIDT IN FRANCE: French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing greets West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the steps of the Elysee Palace before the start of the 35th Franco-German summit Sunday.

## France, Germany warn

## Afghan crisis threatens detente

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned Tuesday that East-West detente "would not withstand another shock of the same order" as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In such an instance, they said in a formal statement, "France and the Federal Republic of Germany would take, in liaison with their allies, the necessary measures... to guarantee their security and defend international stability."

The statement, after intensive summit talks here, said the two leaders feel that "the current crisis is sure to unleash a process which, step by step, and whatever are the intentions, could have the gravest consequences for the world."

They said that because of the intervention, detente has become more difficult and more uncertain, and in consequence the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan is necessary.

In a formal joint statement on the final day of a summit meeting here, they again called the intervention unacceptable and said it "creates grave dangers for the stability of the region and for peace."

Leaders of the two nations also announced their defense establishments will jointly build a new battle tank to replace the French AMX-30 and the German Leopard.

The agreement was signed by defense ministers Yvon Bourges and Hans Apel during the summit.

Design work on the tank is to begin this

Television contract let

RIYADH, Feb. 5 (SPA) — Dallah/Avco Tuesday signed a SR365 million contract with the Information Ministry to supply and install electronic equipment at the new television compound here.

The contract was signed by Dallah Chairman Sheikh Saleh Abdullah Kamel and the director of the French Agence pour le Développement de Television on behalf of the Information Ministry.

year. Britain has already said it would not join the scheme but build its own new tank.

Giscard and Schmidt said that the European powers had "special responsibilities" in the current circumstances and stressed their willingness to exercise them in agreement with their European allies.

But, they said, European efforts to overcome the crisis would only make sense "if the Soviet Union shows its willingness to reply."

They noted Moscow's statements that it intended to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

"It is necessary that these statements be translated into facts," the two leaders said.

"This is necessary to the success of discussions on which depend security and the future of peace," they said.

They stressed that in these circumstances, they wished to "reaffirm the faithfulness of their nations to the Atlantic alliance, and their determination to honor their commitments."

The statement was issued after intensive talks between Giscard and Schmidt and their senior advisors since Sunday night.

It was a regular Franco-German six-monthly summit, but the discussions went far beyond the usual topics.

Soviet submarine pens reported in S. Yemen

KUWAIT, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Soviet Union is constructing secret submarine pens along the South Yemeni coast, the Kuwait newspaper *Al-Anba* claimed Tuesday.

The paper said its information came from unidentified sources in Paris, France. It added that "a considerable" number of Soviet naval personnel and supplies had arrived in South Yemen in the past few days.

South Yemen is located strategically at the southern entrance to the Red Sea. It is governed by a Marxist regime and together with Ethiopia, only a few miles across the Al Mandad Strait, is regarded as the Soviet Union's closest ally in the wider Middle East region.

## Cabinet reviews diplomatic visits

RIYADH, Feb. 5 — Chaired by Crown Prince Fahd, Cabinet members Tuesday reviewed the results of recent visits here by three prominent world personalities.

Spokesman, Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, minister of information, said the Cabinet heard reports on the visits of Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, and President Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The Cabinet endorsed a proposal by Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al Khail to approve legislation for the transformation of First National Citibank into a Saudi concern as a joint stock company owned 60 per cent by Saudi investors and 40 per cent by Citibank.

The transformation would be similar to previous processes in which seven banks were turned into Saudi banks by floating the major part of their equities for Saudi public subscription.

It approved another proposal by Sheikh Muhammad concerning public subscription for the remaining authorized capital of the Arab Fund for Economic Development. The value of the increase will be paid gradually over the next three years.

Saudi Arabia owns 18.5% of the fund's capital in which all Arab countries participate. The fund finances development projects in Arab countries.

A request by Minister of Commerce Dr. Soliman A. Solaim to allow to pay annual subsidies to every chamber of commerce received cabinet approval. These subsidies will serve as an incentive for the private sector to participate in commercial and industrial development schemes.

The Cabinet approved another request by Minister of Communications Dr. Hussein Mansouri to authorize the construction of road and the ownership of bordering land, as long as the road was opened before there was any other legitimate owner.

The Cabinet also discussed campaigns to which Saudi nationals studying abroad are subjected. Prince Fahd said that a communication bridge between those students and their country should be created to shelter them against the malicious trends directed to their faith, nationalism and, most often, morals and ideas.

## French premier to visit Saudi Arabia February 23

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Feb. 5 — Prime Minister Raymond Barre of France will visit Saudi Arabia for three days from Feb. 23 at the invitation of Crown Prince Fahd.

The Royal Court announced Tuesday that Barre will hold "wide ranging talks" with the Crown Prince and others in the Kingdom's leadership.

The French embassy told *Arab News* that there are no specific topics on the agenda, but talks will deal with political issues after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and economic development.

Barre was invited two years ago when the Crown Prince was visiting France, but he had been unable to fix a date because of other commitments. He has no plans to visit other countries in the area.

The last high-ranking French visit to this country was in the summer, when Defense Minister Yvon Bourges and Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan signed an agreement for the Kingdom to buy the French Crotale surface-to-air missile system.

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## Planning minister says

## Cabinet is examining where women may work

JEDDAH, Feb. 5 — The Council of Ministers has decided that it is necessary that women work. Planning Minister Hisham Nazer says that discussions were not on whether a woman should or should not work, but on where she can work in conformity with the Sharia.

In an interview published Tuesday in *Al-Riyadh*, it was put to Sheikh Hisham that the present education policy for women concentrates on graduating teachers, which will result in the long run to work as clerks or other workers.

Sheikh Hisham said that this was a highly important point. The Council of Ministers has set up a committee to decide the posts to which women may be appointed in accordance with the Sharia. It will then direct girls' education according to areas of need.

He was asked why some people use all the latest products and drive the latest cars. It

resulted from the government's desire to make the public enjoy the wealth of their country, but would the concentration of the Third Plan on productive industry make the public comply?

He replied that the second plan concentrated on building public works, or basic services, which are the foundation of development. Housing, health, roads, telephones, electricity, desalination plants and many other projects by the government are for the benefit of the public and free them from investing in these things.

The Third Plan, through, will decrease investment in basic services and concentrate in productive industries, he said.

There is a general concern about rising rate of consumption resulting from development in the country. Now roads in agricultural areas, for example, were intended to raise investment in agricultural projects and

increase production, Sheikh Hisham said. But the reverse happens. Easy transport means that imported goods can be delivered to areas they could not reach in the past, increasing imports. Increasing individual incomes are always accompanied by the use of additional things.

Saudi Arabia faced a shortage of manpower in the First and Second Plans, he was asked. What will happen when the huge industrial complexes are completed. The import of tens of thousands of foreign workers?

Don't be alarmed, Sheikh Hisham replied. The Third Plan will need more workers, that is true, but foreign manpower will be cut back by about 55 per cent instead. Here is how.

Most of the foreigners we have here are working in construction. When development projects are completed large numbers of them will leave the country. They are to be

replaced by more qualified but fewer workers to run industry.

He said that in building industries two factors were taken into consideration, and later a third emerged. The two basic factors are: established industries should increase their income regardless of costs, and they should be capital intensive industries with minimum of workers. The third factor is that the majority of these industries should not depend on the consumption of large quantities of water.

Besides, the workers who will run the industries can easily be replaced. There are now about 13,000 Saudi Arabian students in the United States alone, 40,000 in Saudi Arabian universities and many others in European, Middle Eastern and Far Eastern countries, Sheikh Hisham said.

He added that training Saudi Arabians in vocational schools is a long term affair. Saudi Arabia has so far achieved 100 per cent Saudization at the Khafj arms factory. The majority of Saudi pilots are now Saudi Arabians, and over 80 per cent of those involved in oil-related work are our nationals, he said.

The Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu has adopted a policy of Saudization, which in the long term will solve the problem. There are many vocational schools, but were do the trainees from these institutions go?

So far, not many people have joined vocational centers, and graduates mostly go to the Ministry of Defense.

*Al-Riyadh* said the Real Estate Development Fund grants million to those who have millions, grants loans to people who have land. Good, and the government had allocated over SR30 billion for this. None of that has gone to citizens who do have neither money or land.

Sheikh Hisham replied that the whole development housing is not reflected in the Real Estate Development Fund's activities. They are part of an entire housing program which includes housing projects established by the government, which are granted to people who do not own land.

Government housing projects are to be distributed to those who have not been granted loans and who do not own land.

## Arab airline chiefs discuss cooperation

JEDDAH, Feb. 5 (SPA) — Aviation experts from five major Arab airlines opened meetings here Tuesday to discuss improving cooperation.

The five companies are Saudia, Kuwait Airways, Alia, Gulf Air and Middle East Airlines, according to SPA.

Opening the four-day meeting, Saudia General Manager Ahmad Matar hailed the efforts of airline representatives at cooperation in technical services.

He said the committee will discuss specific long-term objectives among the companies, including the unification of types and specifications, as well as the distribution and exchange of technical services.

The meeting is the continuation of a conference of general managers of the companies that was held in Bahrain in July.

An Islamic experts group on civil aviation is meanwhile scheduled to meet at the Organization of the Islamic Conference here next week to discuss cooperation and coordination among airlines of the 41 member states.

## WEATHER

The northern and parts of the eastern, central and western regions will be affected by low air pressure. Thick cloud will cover these areas, with possible scattered thunderstorms.

Winds will be southerly and moderate. They will become active in the northern and central regions, causing sand haze. They will convert to northerly to north-westerly in the western region.

Sea conditions will be choppy to medium in the Red Sea and moderate in the Gulf. Tuesday's temperatures (maximum,

minimum in centigrade)	28	19
Mecca	27	20
Jeddah	27	11
Riyadh	22	11
Dhahran	33	11
Medina	23	09
Taif	30	22
Jizan	18	07
Hail	13	02
Turaif	17	00
Arar	14	01
Jouf	19	10
Abha		



TAIPEI: Nationalist Chinese Prime Minister Sun Yee-San meets Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, secretary-general of the Muslim World League, in Taipei on Sheikh Muhammad's recent visit. In the background are Interior Minister Chiu Chuan-huan (right) and Dawood Ding, imam of the Taipei Grand Mosque.

## To consider loans

## Aid team visits Pakistan

JEDDAH, Feb. 5 — A Saudi Arabian mission to Pakistan, has held talks on funding the Port Qasim project.

The five-man delegation from the Saudi Fund for Development is on a 10-day mission to examine projects for financial assistance. The mission is led by Jamil Amin, director of the Fund's Evaluation Department, the Pakistan Embassy said Tuesday.

Port Qasim is the second deep-sea port being built, about 56 kilometers east of Karachi, to increase Pakistan's dry cargo handling capacity. It will handle 14.1 million tons a year, taking ships of up to 75,000 tons.

Port Qasim is being appraised by the Fund for possible assistance. The main backers of the project have so far been the Asian Development Bank, Britain, France, Canada, Japan, Belgium and Bulgaria. They have together paid \$109.573 million in credits, grants, commodities, loans and barter for the first phase of the project.

The first phase, involving the construction of eight berths with a total length of 1,697 meters and a handling capacity of 6.16 million tons a year, is estimated to cost \$268.8 million, including \$123.3 million in foreign exchange.

The port is to be named after the Arab General Muhammad ibn Qasim, who in 711 AD invaded Sind, bringing Islam to the sub-continent.

The first phase, to be completed by the end of 1982, will provide an annual capacity of 2.8 million tons of bulk dry cargo including rice, wheat, cement phosphate rock and fertilisers, and 3.36 million tons of iron and coal for the Karachi steel mills being built at Pipri near Karachi.

The second phase covers the expansion of the port's cargo handling capacity to 14.1 million tons, by the addition of two dry cargo berths, one oil berth and another iron ore and coal berth.

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## Jeddah show opens

By Kathy Land

JEDDAH, Feb. 5 — Local charities will benefit from an art exhibition due to start at the Jeddah Dome Tuesday evening.

The exhibition is being organized by the Faisaliya Women's Welfare Society, and proceeds will be given to charities which receive its support. The exhibition will include paintings by two Saudi Arabian women, a display of Pakistani Silver, and Syrian Bedu items such as jewelry and hand-embroidered wedding dresses. Bedu jewelry restyled into modern settings will also be on show.

The exhibition will run from 5:00 p.m. until 9:30 p.m. for both men and women.

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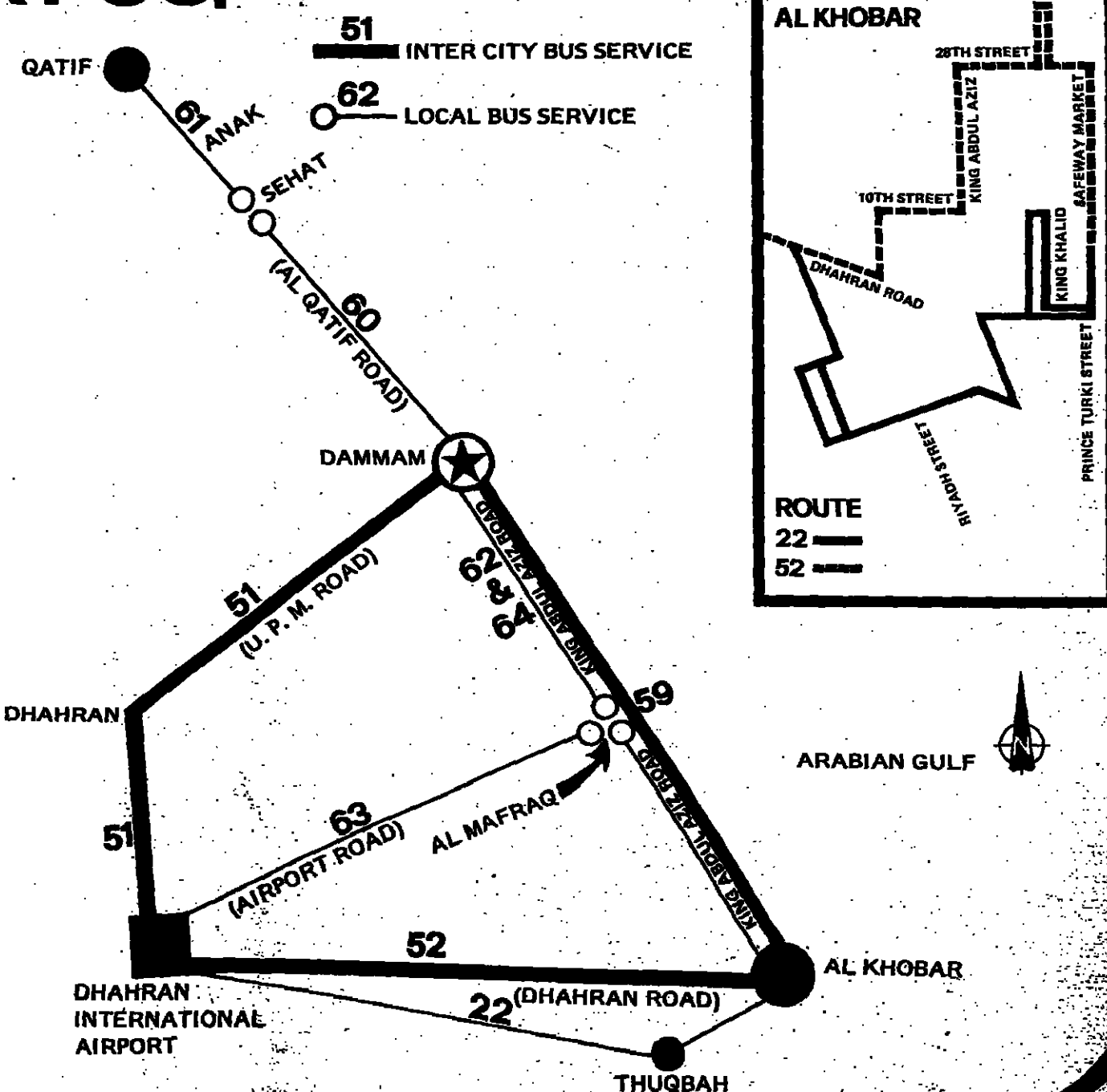
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(5:00 AM TO 10:00 PM)
- ROUTE 61 SEHAT — QATIF VIA ANAK  
(6:00 AM TO 10:00 PM)
- ROUTE 62 DAMMAM — AL MAFRAK VIA NATIONAL GUARD  
(5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)
- ROUTE 63 DHAHRAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT — AL MAFRAK VIA SOUK MARKET  
(5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)
- ROUTE 64 DAMMAM — AL MAFRAK VIA STADIUM  
(5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)
- ROUTE 65 AL-KHOBAR — AL MAFRAK VIA NORTHRUP COMPOUND  
(5:00 AM TO 11:00 PM)

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## Numeiri dissolves parliament

KHARTOUM, Feb. 5 (AP) — President Jaafar Numeiri has dissolved parliament and the regional legislative assembly of South Sudan as a prelude for conducting new elections.

A republican decree issued here Monday said Numeiri took the move in light of resolutions adopted recently by the National Congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), the country's only authorized political party.

The congress concluded eight-day meetings last week.

Numeiri appointed a 12-man committee headed by Lt. Gen. Abdul-Majid Jamid, the first vice president and defense minister, to supervise the elections for both houses within 60 days starting Monday.

The two houses were to have continued for two more years but the National Congress recommended new elections as part of a political and economic reform plan.

The decree said an autonomy system applied in South Sudan would be revised because it had gaps which led to dispute during recent months. No other details were given.



President Numeiri

Numeiri who heads the SSU, is trying to reconcile his differences with his political foes and the elections are hoped to give them a saying in running the country within his ruling party.

The move is also intended to bring a more efficient administration that can tackle the country's economic problems and alleviate public dissatisfaction resulting from price increases imposed by the government on gasoline and food products.

Trade unions and government employees staged a series of strikes recently to protest the hikes.

## To record low Begin's popularity plummets

TEL AVIV, Feb. 5 (R) — The popularity of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has reached an all-time low, according to an opinion poll published Tuesday by the daily *Jerusalem Post*.

It said that only 24.2 per cent of Israelis questioned said Begin was suited to be prime minister, compared with 27.5 last November.

The poll, conducted last month, said labor opposition leader Shimon Peres' popularity has increased from 13.8 to 16.5 per cent.

In a separate development, Begin Monday stepped into a growing row over desecration of Christian shrines in Jerusalem by Jewish vandals and promised action to stop it.

"The authorities will not tolerate acts of this kind," he said in a statement. "By the laws of Israel all faiths enjoy absolute freedom of worship, protection of their property and access to shrines."

His statement followed complaints by Christian clergymen that Israeli authorities had done little to hunt down Jewish extremists who have desecrated the shrines in recent weeks.

The vandals have smashed stained glass windows, defaced tombstones and daubed Christian bookshops with the words "pigs", "bloodsuckers", "missionaries". Some clergymen have been spat upon and threatened. Damage is estimated at between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

Begin claimed that religious tolerance had been exercised during the 13 years since Israel captured Arab East Jerusalem.

"The authorities will therefore do their utmost to prevent a recurrence of such criminal acts," Begin said.

Christian churchmen have recently criticized Begin for not taking a public stand on the issue. Their criticism echoed complaints from other quarters in Israel that the Begin government consistently took a lenient view of Jewish extremism.

Newspapers and politicians have cited police inaction against the ultra-orthodox **Tunisian minister in Algeria for talks**

ALGIERS, Feb. 5 (R) — Tunisian Information and Culture Minister Fuad M'bazaa arrived unexpectedly in Algiers Monday, informed sources said.

They said M'bazaa would discuss with Algerian leaders last week's raid on the southern Tunisian town of Gafsa in which 41 persons were killed, according to Tunisian figures.

First accounts of the raid from Tunisia said guerrillas trained in Libya were responsible and that they had crossed the border from Algeria, but Algeria said it had not detected any suspicious movements in the region near Gafsa.

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba said later in an interview with French television that it was not certain whether the raiders had come from Algeria.

Jews who regularly throw rocks at motor traffic on a highway running close by Jerusalem's religious quarter.

Critics say Jewish extremist lawbreaking is openly tolerated while Arab nationalist offenses are vigorously prosecuted.

No move has been taken against Jewish women demonstrators who for months have been in unauthorized occupation of a building in Hebron. The extremist Gush Emunim settler movement was allowed to flaunt orders by both the supreme court and by the government before finally being removed Sunday from controversial Elon Moreh settlement on the West Bank.

## Cyprus talks depend on Turks, Rolandis says

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis has said he hoped that inter-communal peace talks might be able to resume in Nicosia at the end of this month or in early March.

"We cannot say there will be talks," he told Reuters Monday, making clear that a resumption of the negotiations also depended on the Turkish Cypriot side.

But if they went ahead, he added: "I do believe they should be toward the end of this month or the beginning of March."

The negotiations, which ran into difficulties soon after resuming last June following a two-year break, were the main topic of discussion at an hour-long meeting Monday between the Rolandis and U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Rolandis described it as "one of the best meetings we ever had with the secretary-general."

"We had a complete analysis of the Cyprus problem as it stands today and we discussed the possibility of the resumption of inter-communal talks on which he is working already," he added.

Rolandis said that his side was "ready and very willing" to resume the talks.

He said he expected Rauf Denktaş, leader of the Turkish Cypriots, would give their position on the matter in a talk in Nicosia Thursday with Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl, Waldheim's special representative in Cyprus.

Rolandis later left for Washington where he will meet later Tuesday with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the State Department counsellor on Cyprus, Matthew Nimetz. Wednesday with some members of Congress, and Thursday with Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

In his Washington talks, he said, "the idea is to try to activate some American interest in the Cyprus problem, because as everyone knows the United States exercises some influence in Ankara," the capital of Turkey.

## Qaddafi plans visit to Iran

TRIPOLI, Feb. 5 (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, has announced that he will visit Iran as soon as Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Iran's president-elect, has taken up his post.

Libya's JANA news agency said Qad-

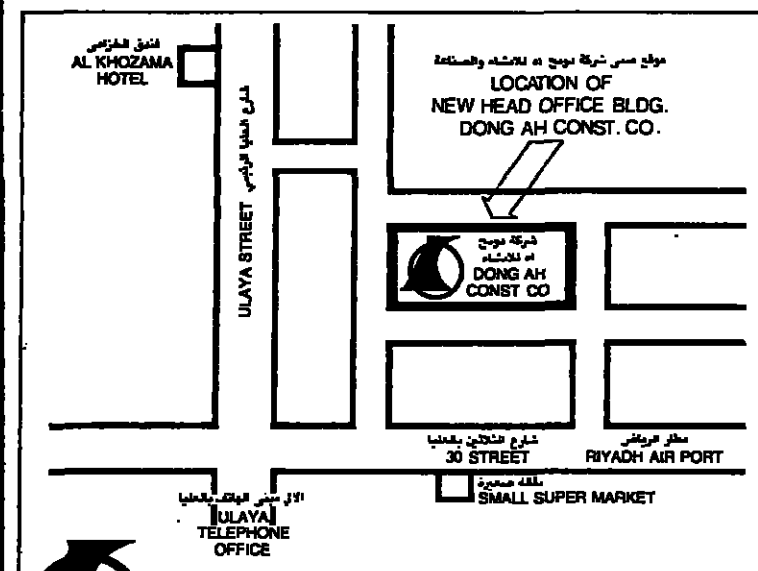
dafi made the announcement Monday at a meeting of the country's revolutionary committees. It quoted him as saying he was looking forward to a long meeting with Iran's revolutionary religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini with whom he said he had a spiritual relationship.

## Change of Address Notice

The Head Office of Middle East, Dong Ah Const. Ind. Co., Ltd. Riyadh is happy to announce that as from 1st February, 1980 (H1400/3/14), its office in Riyadh will be housed in the new building located at Al-Ulaya as shown on sketch hereunder.

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MIDDLE EAST HEAD OFFICE

## Nomadic life isn't the same as Sahara trek gets tougher

EL OBEID, Western Sudan, Feb. 5 (OFNS) — "The young boys of today are naughty. They don't want to live our life any more and many have run away to work in Libya."

The wizened old nomad frowned as he said it, glancing behind at the group of elders, as if seeking support.

Sheikh Elobeid el Amin Akam is nazir (chief) of the Shennabla, one of several tribes which still wander across the vastness of the eastern Sahara. Their seasonal journeys take them over well-defined routes in the western Sudan from Kordofan and Darfur into Chad and Libya, and even into Upper Egypt.

The "young boys" about whom the chief spoke so disparagingly are all nearing their thirties — men who have grown tired of the harsh, unchanging life of the camel-rearing nomads, which they believe has no future. Instead they go to seek material benefits, such as those the oilfields of Libya can offer.

There is no doubt that life for nomads

on the fringe of the Sahara is getting tougher — even the old men admit it. Those like the nazir, who have spent their whole lives in the endless search for grazing, increasingly complain of being hemmed in by development projects.

On their annual migrations they often find traditional routes fenced off by huge, mechanized farms.

During the last two years they have come across a new obstacle-drilling sites, where Western concessionaires are exploring for the high-quality oil known to exist under the sands of Kordofan.

Sudan is in the grip of its worst-ever financial crisis, and the oil search takes precedence over rights of way.

Such considerations are well beyond the ken of the nomads, however. They follow set migration routes year after year, never straying into the territory of other tribes.

Most are away from "base" for nine months a year. Schooling is out of the question for their children, and health services are non-existent.

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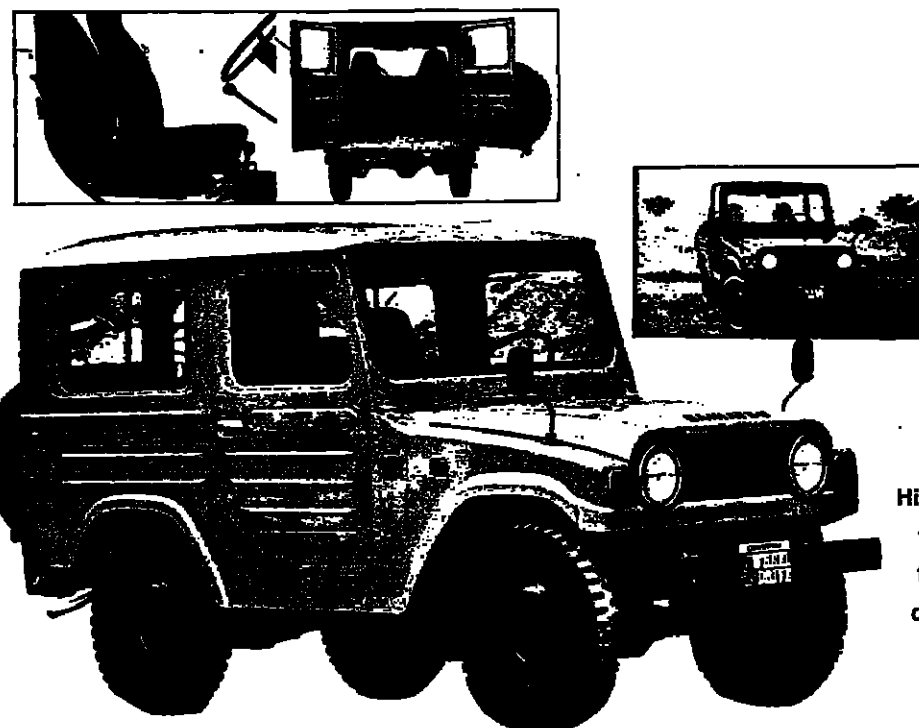


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**HN**



## Cambodia, Vietnam top U.S. report as major violators of human rights

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — The U.S. State Department, analyzing human rights around the globe, reported that Cambodia, Vietnam and North Korea were among the most violently repressive countries in the world.

The 154-nation study released Tuesday said conditions generally have improved in Africa and Latin America. It was sharply critical of the Soviet Union, estimating the number of political prisoners between 2,000 and 11,000 and stating that the Kremlin regime "recognizes no right to any opinion or

behavior it chooses to regard as deviant." Although torture in the Soviet Union is "less prevalent" than before, the report said Soviet prosecutors have not failed to convict prisoners accused of political crimes in the 62-year history of the revolution.

The report said there were "impressive strides" in 1979 in the building of international constitutions for protecting human rights.

The study cited as one example a bill by African nations for a permanent Pan-African human rights study as well as the new Ameri-

can convention on human rights, which sets forth standards for members of the organization of American states.

Among non-Communist countries, the report was perhaps most critical of South Africa where, it said, the non-white majority "suffer pervasive discrimination in all areas of life" their basic human rights are systematically violated.

The annual report previously was limited to analyses of recipients of U.S. military and economic aid but this year was broadened to include all countries. The report was required each year under a provision of the Foreign Assistance Act.

China, the report said, has a mixed record. There has been "movement in the direction of greater freedoms" in the years since the death of Mao Tse-Tung, including a livelier press, a formal legal system and some tolerance of dissent.

"But reforms have not yet broken the entrenched pattern of harassment, arbitrary arrest and harsh punishment for political dissent," the department said.

In Eastern Europe, the report said East Germans are "tightly counseled" in all aspects of their lives while in Czechoslovakia, "overt opposition in any field is punished." On the other hand, the government in Hungary and Poland were said to be more tolerant of dissent than some of their Communist neighbors.

Outside the Soviet-led Warsaw pact, Communist Albania was found to be "marked by xenophobia, a harsh brand of Marxism, militant atheism and a singular and abiding respect for Joseph Stalin." Many of the country-by-country reports refrain from judgments. For the most part, accounts provided by human rights groups and other sources are outlined without comment.

Occasionally however, the state department drew its own conclusions. For example, the report stated flatly that "nowhere in the world are human rights more beleaguered than in Cambodia." In the areas of Cambodia under the control of Vietnamese occupation troops, the report said, "some conditions of life regressed to a level of suffering reminiscent of the Khmer Rouge regime of 1975-78."

Afghanistan but in our part of the world," he said.

"When it goes wrong, I am therefore not for playing with the measure of stability that we have achieved in Europe."

Brandt said it should be made clear that "flagrant aggressions which go against human rights cannot be accepted."

Kreisky, in a meeting with reporters, said the Afghanistan situation "has mobilized an Islamic world in a manner that people here in Europe have no way of conceiving."

In what appeared to be a reference to the Soviet Union's population north of Afghanistan, Kreisky noted that the Islamic movement had also affected countries which also had Islamic minorities.

"All that is very, very much more complicated than you think," he said.

Kreisky returned to Austria from Saudi Arabia, the last of the five countries on his tour.

Kreisky, who caused an uproar over last year's Socialist international gathering by arranging talks with Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, indicated in an interview in Riyadh that the Palestinian issue could come up again in Vienna.

## Entry for doctors requested by Cambodia relief marchers

BANGKOK, Feb. 5 (AP) — Participants in a "March for Survival" to be staged at the Thai-Cambodian border have made emotional pleas to the Hanoi and Phnom Penh governments to allow Western medical aid into Cambodia and help avert mass bloodshed at the embattled frontier.

More than 120 Europeans and Americans — many of them prominent politicians, entertainers and relief officials — were to depart here Tuesday for the border where they plan to spend three days dramatizing the plight of the war-ravaged nation.

"If the remainder of the Cambodian race is not allowed to survive, it will not be through a lack of food, medicine, love, compassion. We are here. We care," American folk singer Joan Baez told a news conference on the eve of the march.

A number of participants placed the blame for Cambodia's current woes on Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime since they have not allowed Western medical teams into a country desperately short of doctors and have limited the channels through which food and other aid could be brought into the country.

To ward off criticism that the march was a publicity stunt by celebrities that might jeopardize existing international aid operations, Baez said the relief effort so far has not been "adequate" and new conduits had to be

found. Norwegian actress Liv Ullmann said, "I left my celebrity behind me. I'm here as a human being, I'm here as a woman. I'm here as a mother. I'm very frustrated."

Phnom Penh has blasted the march as an attempt to interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs.

The marchers had originally hoped to enter Cambodia from Thailand but this plan has been abandoned and the 20 truckloads of supplies destined for the delivery inside Cambodia will be handed over to the Thai Red Cross for distribution to displaced Thais and Cambodians, according to spokesman Robert P. DeVeechi, of the International Rescue Committee.

The closest the group will probably get to Cambodia is a road leading from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet to a bridge across a stream marking the frontier. Ullmann described that road as "the same one that led to the gas chambers of Nazi Germany."

The marchers and the co-organizers, a French group called "Medicins Sans Frontiers," said their march is designed to get more medical aid into Cambodia, point out that other means to get relief supplies into the country must be tried and to refocus attention on the problem.

## Socialists to discuss East-West problems

VIENNA, Feb. 5 (AP) — Socialist party leaders from 25 countries were to open a two-day meeting in Vienna Wednesday, hoping to work out their own response to growing East-West problems.

"I am not for a middle way," said Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, returning on the eve of the Socialist International Conference from a five-country tour many expected to play a key role in the debate.

Kreisky, who was to lead political debate at the conference, said the Soviets should be blamed for the move into Afghanistan "so that they don't start to think in a false direction and to believe it will all be over in a few days."

"On the other hand," Kreisky said, "one must also see what's at stake and not stumble into the cold war and stir it up oneself."

"That won't work," Kreisky said. "There will be a strengthened movement toward armament. It will be hard enough here to practice a reasonable and considered politics."

Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt is president of the Socialist International and was to head its two-day meeting in a Vienna hotel. World politics, arms controls



Chancellor Kreisky

and energy were main topics on the agenda. Brandt, arriving in Vienna Tuesday, hinted that the organization would resist joining the American-led program of moves against the Soviet Union.

"We didn't make reduction of tension in

## Ruled by blacks since 1963

## Kenya's racial harmony a model for Africa

NAIROBI, Feb. 5 (AP) — As they move toward black-majority rule, Rhodesians have been seeking advice on their future here in Kenya, whose campaign for independence from Britain was marked by terrorism and guerrilla war against whites but now is regarded as a model of racial harmony in Africa.

At least two Rhodesian delegations have visited Kenya looking for ways to avoid racial and economic disturbances after elections

this month to install a new black-dominated government. Blacks have governed Kenya since 1963.

A white Kenyan who met the Rhodesians says their missions appeared to be self-appointed and unofficial.

Kenians who asked not to be named say one group of whites came to Nairobi a year ago, while Ian D. Smith was still prime minister in Rhodesia's white-minority government. They say a second group of both blacks and whites arrived three months ago, before Rhodesia's constitutional settlement was reached in London.

"They simply didn't believe Smith's prophecies of doom and destruction," the white Kenyan said. "They wanted to see and assess for themselves the status of a white minority superseded by a black majority."

"They were planning for the future, working out development plans, methods of bridging the gap between white and black labor skills and ways to stimulate the economy. We worked all this out 16 years ago. They wanted to see how we did it and how it worked."

Experienced Kenyans caution against drawing too close a parallel between Kenya and Rhodesia. Kenya's white settlers never rebelled and governed themselves. Kenya became independent under a single leader of unchallenged stature — the late President Jomo Kenyatta — unlike Rhodesia, where several rival black leaders compete for supremacy.

Kenyan nationalists fought their war in the hills with homemade guns, before the era of superpower involvement in Africa. Rhodesians fought a bigger war, with foreign money and heavy weapons, and for bigger stakes in terms of the future of southern Africa.

Kenyans subordinated tribal conflicts to the idea of nationhood.

The Kikuyu tribe did most of the fighting here and took control of the government.

What worked in Kenya may not work in Rhodesia, the Kenyans say. But they say the lessons whites and blacks in Rhodesia must learn are broadly the same lessons that had to be learned in Kenya.

Kenya was the prize of Britain's east African empire, with well-run, white-owned plantations, a comparatively high degree of industrialization and plenty of wild animals for the tourists. War broke out in the 1950s, when Mau Mau insurgents demanded land and "uhuru" — freedom.

About 13,000 blacks and fewer than 100 Europeans were killed during an eight-year state of emergency. Panicky whites predicted darkness and death prior to independence on Dec. 12, 1963. Thousands fled to Britain, Rhodesia or South Africa.

Sir Michael Blundell, once a member of the colony's war council, was pelted back then with eggs, tomatoes and 30 pieces of silver by angry settlers when he returned from Britain and openly accepted black majority rule. But Blundell stayed on and prospered in business.

"In those days, Kenya was like Rhodesia is today. I came to the conclusion that the white people could survive only with African support," Blundell said in an interview on the veranda of his Nairobi home recently.

"About 30 per cent of the whites felt there would be some difficulties but I had confidence. Others feared confiscation of property and reverse discrimination and felt it was impossible to stay on," he said. Before independence, about 3,500 whites controlled some 7.5 million acres of prime farmland. Fewer than 800,000 acres are still in white hands.

Britain provided support to the black Kenyan government to buy nearly three million acres at four-market prices from white owners and transfer the land to blacks.

The process, for the most part, took place peacefully and with satisfaction on both sides.

About 70,000 whites are in the country today, more than before independence. Most, however, are newcomers on temporary contracts for international companies and agencies. An estimated 5,000 to 15,000 are colonialists who remained after independence.

Whites are in virtually every economic sector. There are white judges, lawyers, doctors, teachers, corporation heads, shopowners and even a few farmers.

There are no white mechanics, bank tellers or civil servants. This is a hold over from colonial days — whites in the upper strata skilled Asians in the middle and Kenyans on the bottom. It's different again from Rhodesia, where whites hold ordinary jobs as auto mechanics, meter maids and shop clerks.

Many whites live comfortably in homes with gardens and servants. There are also modern theater clubs, country clubs and golf courses that made Kenyans complain about a lack of African culture.

Whites, blacks and browns rub shoulders in shops, restaurants, movie theaters and clubs. Their children go to school together they worship in the same churches.



A GATHERING OF TUBISTS: Members of the Miami, Florida, Tuba Club refer to their monthly musical get-togethers as "Blow-Ins." This recent session was held outdoors.

## Held 2 days in union protest

## Delayed Aeroflot jet departs U.S. airport

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP) — An agreement to end a two-day delay in the takeoff of a Moscow-bound jet carrying 76 passengers has been reached between the Soviet airline Aeroflot and operators of Kennedy International Airport.

Ground crews at the airport, members of the Teamsters Union, had refused for two days to service the Aeroflot jet as a protest against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The plane, carrying 76 passengers and 12 crew members, left at 8:32 p.m. Monday after processing of passengers and servicing by management officials of a private company, according to the authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs the airport. Officials had earlier reported that 80 passengers were waiting for the flight. No reason was given for the change.

"The agreement, which was reached with the concurrence and participation of the U.S. State Department, specifies that Aeroflot will not come into Kennedy Airport on further scheduled flights until it has made arrangements with another carrier already serving the airport to handle them," the Port Authority statement said.

Pan American World Airways had suspended its contract to handle terminal and ground services for Aeroflot on Jan. 25 after Teamsters Union baggage handlers and grounds crew began boycotting Aeroflot.

The Port Authority said Aeroflot also agreed that, until it is able to contract for new ground service arrangements here, it will clear plans for any necessary special landings here with the bi-state agency, which will review any such requests with the State Department.

The agreement ended a growing dispute between the two governments over the refusal of crews to service the jet that landed here Sunday, despite orders from the Port Authority to land at Dulles Airport in Washington, D.C. It was known why the plane's crew ignored the order.

"The crudest sort of provocation is taking place against the Soviet aircraft, which must be viewed as part of the unremitting campaign aimed at interfering with the normal air communications between the Soviet Union and the United States," the Soviet news agency Tass had said.

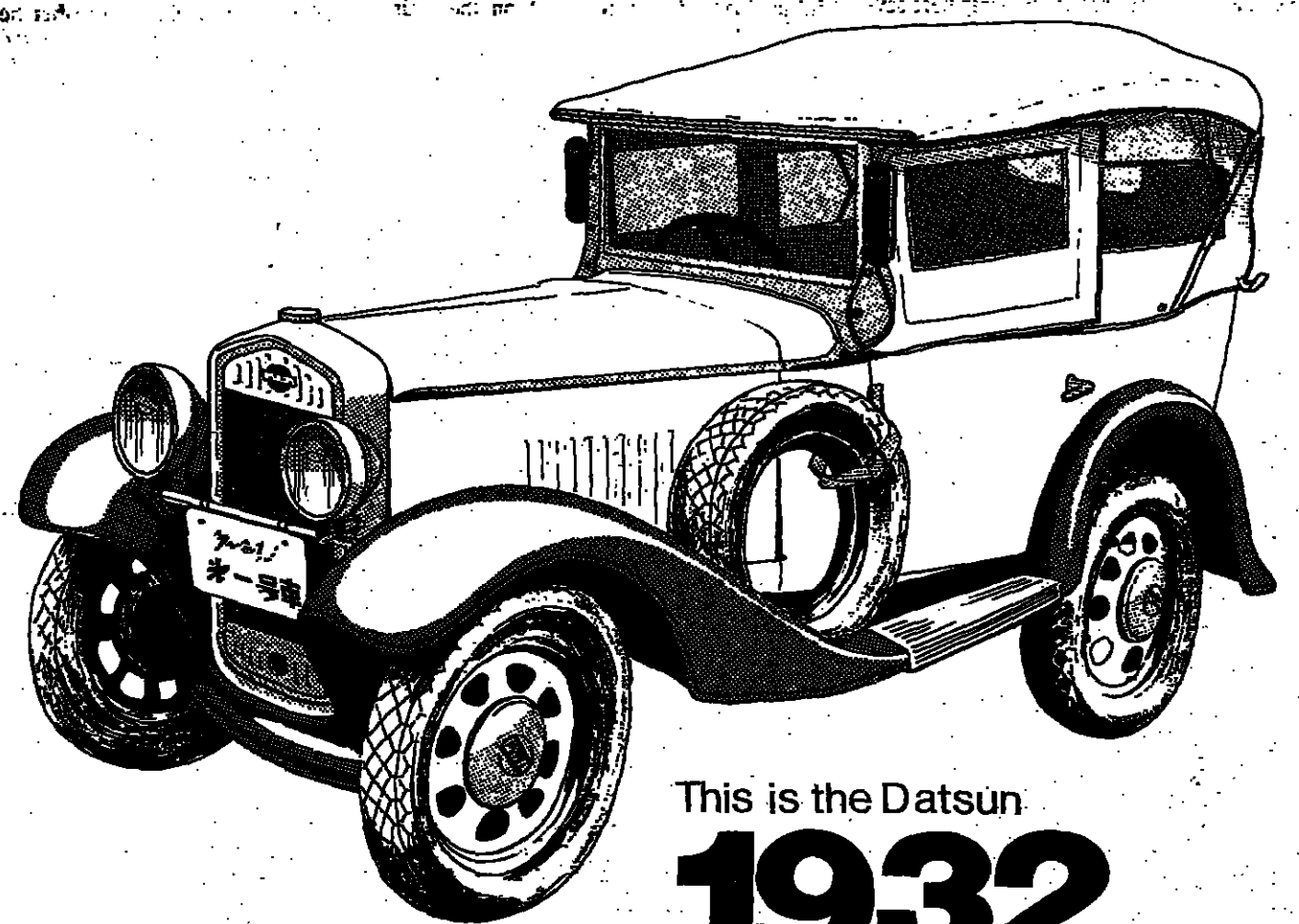
The campaign of "unprecedented

actions," the Soviets said, was being launched "with the knowledge of official U.S. authorities," and was in "direct violation of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. international agreement on air traffic."

In Washington, the State Department said Monday that the U.S.-Soviet air agreement does not require it to provide ground service for Aeroflot planes. Department spokesman Hodding Carter said the Soviets were told a week ago that they would have to make alternate arrangements for ground maintenance if they wanted to continue to fly to Kennedy. Department officials said maintenance was available to Aeroflot at Dulles Airport outside Washington.

In an earlier incident involving Aeroflot, a Kennedy-bound flight carrying Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations, was routed through airspace reserved for other traffic on Jan. 18 after important data was erased from an airport computer.

Federal officials have subpoenaed several air-traffic controllers in an effort to determine if the erasure was deliberate.



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## At Lake Placid

## IOC wonders how to save Olympics

LAKE PLACID, New York, Feb. 5 (AP) — The harassed International Olympic Committee (IOC) takes up residence in this small mountain ski resort this week to try to save the tottering Olympic Games.

The Winter Olympics, for which this village of 2,700 people has been preparing for six years, opens in eight days and no major problems are expected.

Next weekend the IOC will meet in a quaint, rambling country hotel to ponder the fate of the threatened summer Olympics in Moscow next July, and ways to save them.

As the Soviets pour more troops into Afghanistan, and as President Carter presses on his call for a boycott of Moscow, it appears likely the 1980 Olympics will be dramatically reduced in size or perhaps collapse altogether.

The governments of some 30 countries have supported Carter's call for the Games to be moved, canceled or boycotted if Soviet troops are not pulled out of Afghanistan. National Olympic committees are the bodies to decide ultimately whether to send athletes, but many are expected to fall in behind their governments or be pressured by public opinion.

What can the IOC do in the next week to stem the tide that threatens to engulf the games? Not much.

It is bound by the Olympic charter and dedicated to the 'deals of bringing the youth of the world together in sport every four years, politics notwithstanding.

It is a purely international body with a curious constitution of its own which gives it complete autonomy and makes it answerable

to no one, governments, national sports authorities or anyone else. It belongs as much to the Russians, who were admitted to the Olympic movement 30 years ago, as to the West.

The IOC is under contract to Moscow, which has been preparing since 1974 to stage the 21 sports and house some 10,000 athletes, coaches and sports officials and 7,000 members of the media.

The charter lays down that the Games take place at the end of each four-year Olympiad, and athletes all over the world plan their training to fit the four-year cycle.

In these circumstances Lord Killanin, Irish president of the IOC, has taken a firm line. He has said the games cannot be moved from Moscow, either to Montreal, which staged them in 1976 and has all its facilities intact or any other city.

They cannot be postponed, Killanin insists. They cannot be cancelled.

He is unlikely to change his position when he arrives in Lake Placid Wednesday to preside over the most difficult IOC session since he succeeded Avery Brundage eight years ago.

The vast Olympic family, 140 national Olympic committees and 25 international sports federations have remained largely faithful to the Olympic ideal and refused to commit themselves to a boycott. But many of them know they will have to bow to public opinion unless the unexpected happens and the Russians pull out of Afghanistan.

One of Killanin's first appointments in Lake Placid will be with Robert Kane and Col. Don Miller, president and executive director respectively of the U.S.S. Olympic Committee (USOC). They have agreed to convey Carter's opinion that the games be moved or postponed, though they know there is little chance of either. Kane has said that if the United States does not compete in Moscow it could mean the end of the Olympic Games.

One of the IOC's two members in the United States reached Lake Placid Monday. Monica Berlioux, the IOC's salaried director, came in Sunday to set the stage for the critical session. Monday she earned one piece of good news for the IOC. The Taiwanese Olympic Committee, fighting in the Swiss courts against the IOC's decision that it must compete at Lake Placid without its traditional flag and anthem, had its appeal rejected.

## Crowd goes crazy over Rono record

SYDNEY, Feb. 5 (AP) — Crowd of 12,000 stood to salute four-time world record holder Henry Rono after a magic performance in the 5,000 meters in the KB Games at the Sydney Cricket Ground Monday night.

The 26-year-old Kenyan, a track superstar with world best marks in the 3,000, 5,000, 10,000 meters and 3,000 meters steeplechase, thrilled the crowd when he sprinted away to leave a top field in his wake.

Rono, running like a gazelle over the final laps, streeted world rated Englishman Mike McLeod and fellow Kenyan Kip Rono to win in a state record time of 13 minutes, 35 seconds.

With every stride as Rono surged towards the line, sections of the crowd rose in ear-splitting acclaim.

Rono was given the undisputed title of athlete of the meet with his 5,000 meter win but New Zealander John Walker's sub-four minute mile also earned rave treatment.

The 28-year-old Kiwi, bedevilled by leg injuries over the last few years, showed he could be on the way back to the top with a three minute 56.9 seconds victory over promising 19 year old Englishman Steve Cram and Victorian Ken Hall.

Walker once held the mile world record at three minutes 49.4 seconds before Britain's Sebastian Coe shattered that time last year.

Walker's time Monday night was only six-tenths of a second outside his own Australian record, set at the KB Games last year.

## Leslie wins final of British squash

LONDON, Feb. 5 (R) — Jonathan Leslie became the first home player to win the British Amateur Squash Championship for 12 years when he beat New Zealander Ross Norman 9-3, 9-3, 9-4 in the final here Monday night.

Leslie, a 29-year-old barrister, reached the final in 1976 when he was beaten by Norman's compatriot Bruce Brownlee, but there were no setbacks this time as he overwhelmed his opponent in 52 minutes.

Norman, a 20-year old part-time barman, gave the British number one a worrying time in the opening moments of the first game but it soon became clear he possessed neither the patience nor skill seriously to trouble Leslie.

Leslie, who has said he will retire from major squash at the end of the season, will be the last player to win the title because the sport goes open in September.

## Romanians in lead in Davis Cup play

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Feb. 5 (R) — Ilie Nastase led Romania to a 2-0 advantage over Yugoslavia after the opening singles of their Davis Cup European Zone (Section B) third round tennis clash here Monday.

Nastase beat Yugoslav champion Zoltan Ilin 12-10, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3 and Florin Segarceanu easily defeated Zeljko Franulovic 6-4, 7-5, 7-5.

Nastase trailed 3-5, 7-8 and 7-9 before winning a grueling first set in one hour and 21 minutes. Ilin looked more exhausted than his older opponent in the second set, but recovered briefly to take the third. He had no answer to Nastase in the fourth.

The doubles were to be played Tuesday and the reverse singles on Wednesday.

In Los Angeles, sixth-seeded Kathy Jordan defeated Sherry Acker 6-3, 6-4 Monday as a women's tennis tournament got under way at the Forum in suburban Inglewood, California.



SAFE: Glen Letheran, the Swans goal keeper, takes the ball from Glen Roeder, the Queens Park Rangers captain, while three other Swans players watch, in a weekend game in London.

## Against Ireland

## Cunningham hopes for England soccer cap

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP) — Laurie Cunningham, Real Madrid's British winger, returned to London Monday hoping to be given a chance to revive his ailing international soccer career.

Cunningham has missed England's last two matches and is hoping manager Ron Greenwood will include him in the starting line-up for the European Championship match against the Republic of Ireland at Wembley Wednesday night.

England has already qualified for the finals of the competition, and Greenwood is likely to experiment when he names his line-up.

Cunningham's credentials stand up to scrutiny. He has scored 15 goals since leaving West Bromwich Albion for real in a £1-million deal seven months ago.

Thriving on the pressure and professionalism at his new club, Cunningham feels he has

become a more complete player. His performance in scoring once and creating four other goals Sunday in Real's 7-0 rout of local rivals Rayo Vallecano was strong evidence in his favor.

"I am playing a lot better now than when I was in England, but I'm still trying for perfection," he says, only half in jest.

Fixture clashes and injuries have forced Cunningham's absence from the England squad since his departure to Spain. He hopes to play against the Irish, but says: "Just to be in the England squad is enough, but I am playing well and to get a game would be a nice reward."

Peter Barnes is the man who stands between Cunningham and his fourth international cap.

The blond former Manchester City star underlined the soundness of his own form

when netting twice for West Bromwich against his old club Saturday.

Cunningham or Barnes is not the only selection problem facing the astute Greenwood, who has revitalized England's international fortunes.

He must also decide whether to play David Johnson, whose 20 goals for Liverpool this season have earned him a recall after four years in the wilderness.

Johnson, scorer of three goals in three senior internationals during his time with Ipswich, certainly looks the part, and could link-up with Tony Woodcock, now well settled with his new West German club IFC Köln.

Midfielder Trevor Brooking is doubtful with a groin strain and full back Mick Mills has pulled out of the 20-strong squad with a similar injury.

## Argentines play in South Africa

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 5 (AP) — Argentina's national champion rugby team and a teen-age cricket selection have planned matches in South Africa this summer.

The 15 cricket players and their manager, Chris Nino, left for Johannesburg Monday night for a 10-match "cricketing holiday" with schoolboys in five South African cities.

Meanwhile, the San Isidro club told local sports journalists Monday it will play two rugby matches in South Africa in March on the way home from a tour of Britain.

The tours are a result of growing sports contacts between South Africa and South America. Like recent matches here involving visiting South Africans, they lack formal approval by the Argentine government and national sports federations, which are bound by international sports sanctions.

But the Argentine Cricket Association gave its "blessing," Nino said, to his recruitment of young cricketers for the South African tour, even though it is a member of the International Cricket Conference, which has expelled South Africa.

San Isidro officials said they sought Argentine Foreign Ministry approval of their South African trip, and received it on the condition that they not publicize their plans. The same club stirred a national controversy here several years ago by touring Rhodesia.

The club, based in a Buenos Aires suburb, staged an unpublicized "practice match" here against South Africa's Stellenbosch University in November 1978. Its trip to South Africa to play against Stellenbosch and an unnamed opponent will be the first known tour of South Africa by an Argentine rugby team since sports sanctions were applied in the early 1970s.

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## George Who challenges Jimmy Who

By Anthony Holden

WASHINGTON — "Would I make a good president? I'd be crack-jack. I'd do it with class. I've got a fantastic record. I tell ya."

Any politician who talks like that should be on his feet, gesticulating wildly, winning over a dubious audience or working a friendly one to fever pitch. But George Bush is sitting comfortably in his campaign plane, talking almost *sotto voce*, looking nonchalantly out the window between phrases.

The man exudes self-confidence. As of now, for the first time in the two years since he began campaigning, it is possible to report that Bush's confidence may not be misplaced. In the Iowa caucuses last month, the first official hurdle in the electoral steeplechase, he beat the supposed Republican front-runner, Ronald Reagan, into second place. He is "George Who" no longer.

Given a week all over the front pages, Bush suddenly has, in his own words, "national name recognition". He also has, in his own words, "Big Mo" on his side. Big Mo is momentum, the magic quality accorded those presidential candidates who exceed the pundits' expectations. Bush suddenly looks like a winner.

It was this instructive in the last few days to stand beside him, ankle-deep in the New Hampshire snow, as he glad-handed his way through straggling clutches of the American grass-roots. Surely a prospective president of the United States has better things to do with his time?

Not so. Memories are still fresh of the last candidate who conducted himself this way: Jimmy Who, a Georgian peanut farmer with an undistinguished record as governor of his state.

By cornering the grass-roots before anyone else, by spending two desolate years in the field hectoring anyone who would give him the time of day, he made quite a name for himself in the Democratic Party.

On Jan. 23 Jimmy Who reached perhaps the zenith of his political career with a State of the Union address which had the skeptics of Capitol Hill on their feet in admiration. The obstacle to his continued tenure of the White House is no longer Ted Kennedy, but an opponent from the enemy party who is unashamedly stealing his act.

When Carter came to office in 1977, George Bush was director of the CIA. The man who had been everything — two-term congressman, ambassador to the United Nations, chairman of the Republican Party at the height of Watergate, envoy to Peking — was suddenly deprived of a job. He used his unwelcome leisure to read books about the extraordinary manner in which Jimmy Carter had planned his route to the White House.

Winning the presidency, those books told him, was no longer a matter of being the right man at the right time, seizing the nation by the scruff of the neck, or whatever. It was a trick of organization, of persistence, of giving up three years of your life to traveling the country, making speeches, wooing people, getting them to work for you, while the more obvious contenders were too busy carrying

out their duties in the administration or on Capitol Hill.

Next thing Bush knew, his old friend Jim Baker — campaign manager in 1976 for the very president he'd just been reading about, the one deprived of office by the unknown peanut farmer — dropped by for a drink. Baker was convalescing as if from a serious illness. How could that man of little talent from Georgia have beaten an incumbent president of the United States?

Between them they realized that night, now almost three years ago, that lightning could perhaps strike twice. Jim Baker is now George Bush's campaign manager, with Gerald Ford's blessing, and he is proving that he has learnt from his own mistakes. George Bush's intent, with Jim Baker's expert assistance, is to out-Carter Carter.

It is far too early yet to say whether he will pull it off, despite the fact that Carter himself is forced to play it very differently this time around. Bush has to beat Reagan, John Connally, Howard Baker and others before he can even have a crack at Carter. But the omens are good.

Before audiences astute enough to smell a winner, Bush can do no wrong. His Connecticut Yankee origins are obvious: a man of inherited wealth, the "preppy" Yale elitist talks modestly of building his own business in Texas, albeit in oil, the most unpopular commodity of the day. He had to meet a payroll. No other Republican candidate can say that.

He has "unparalleled experience" in foreign affairs and matters of national security. No matter

that he held none of his familiar litany of jobs for more than two years, and none with distinction. He has been in the field long enough to have enthused an efficient organization, and to have secured distinguished endorsements. That is how, these days, you get to be president of the United States.

"Strengthen the alliance," he cries tactfully on meeting your correspondent, who can deliver no votes. "Special relationship, you bet." Bush has energy enough, at 55, to maintain so draining an ambush on his nation's highest office. He has the right word for everybody. His stump speech is as bright as ever in front of schoolchildren too young to vote.

He admits, at least, that he doesn't know how long the adrenalin will last. "But," he adds, "I'm two-thirds through my campaign, and I'm beginning to get somewhere. Others have only just started, but I've been on the road two years already."

That alone, given the system, may be enough to win him the Republican nomination. He is quick, for a British audience, to quote Margaret Thatcher as evidence of the right-wing's potential for victory in the ensuing election. By then, he is surely right, foreign affairs will have given way to inflation and energy as the predominant issues.

In the meantime, Ronald Reagan and others are not going to lie down quietly. But Carter's men are shrewd enough to have set their sights on Bush already. "He's playing our game very cleverly," one of them told me. "We'll have to invent some new rules." — (OFNS)

## LIMITING

### SUPERPOWERS' AMBITIONS

The accepted view at the moment is that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan will last for a long time. There is no immediate danger of war between the superpowers over the issue; and it will be some time before the Islamic revolutionary forces in that country make their military pressure tell. Change in the situation is therefore to be expected from only two quarters. The difficulties faced by the Soviet-supported Afghan regime have already caused friction between Babrak Karmal and his masters; to the extent that there are rumors that he will have to resign in the near future. On the other hand, the Soviets are still paying the price for their intervention. Their image abroad, especially among the nations of the Third World, will take a long time to recover. Their economy will increasingly feel the weight of both the international sanctions and the cost of the occupation; and this is bound to reflect itself in the internal political situation in the Soviet Union.

The crisis in Afghanistan has underlined the need to put a limit on the ambitions of the superpowers. Detente, one can say, is no more. And if the world is to survive its demise, the onus is on the nations caught in the middle ground between the superpowers to show that they are no easy prey; that there are other interests besides those of the two giants. France and Germany are attempting to establish themselves as a bloc to provide some counterweight; and although the attempt is not expected to succeed, it provides a powerful incentive to the rest of the world to look for a third way in which the independence and interests of the rest of the world are guaranteed.

The most dangerous effect of the dissolution of detente is the uncertainty which is seen to surround the fate of the Middle East as a whole — an area crucial to the international community both strategically and economically. To counter this, the United States is pressing for regional security arrangements including itself and the states of the area. But the Americans ought to realize that the Arab countries of the Middle East see the gravest danger to its stability as coming from the divisive and unjust Camp David agreements and all that stemmed from it. Unless this danger is removed, there can be no real peace in the area: nor will the countries there be able to devote their attention to the external danger looming in the East. The way to stability is a just settlement for the Palestinian problem. Only then can the Middle East afford the time to look outward.

## Class war keeps Britons in their place

By Anriol Stevens

LONDON —

Class inequality in Britain is as bad as it was at the turn of the century. That is the verdict of two academics responsible for the largest study ever made of a subject that has long obsessed the British and their critics.

They say 80 years of economic growth and enlightened legislation have had little impact on class barriers. And they predict that Britain's present economic plight could lead to a hardening of class lines as the "have nots" lose faith in their ability to improve their position by individual effort, and the "haves" assert themselves to ensure they pass on their privileges to their children.

The study, the Nuffield Mobility Survey, was carried out at Oxford University under the supervision of Professor A.H. Halsey and Dr. John Goldthorpe.

The findings are published in two books.

Halsey and Goldthorpe admit their research is not free from value judgements (both are firmly committed to increasing social mobility), but they say they have made "an attempt to marry a value-laden choice of issue with objective methods of data collection."

The survey is based on the careers of 10,000 men who were aged between 20 and 64 in 1972. Goldthorpe's study shows upward mobility has been produced by the enormous expansion of the technical managerial and professional classes, known collectively as the "service-class."

Nonetheless, the relative chances of a boy from a working-class home gaining a service-class position remain as unequal as they ever were. At the same time there has been a decline in downward mobility, with the result that the working-class in Britain though smaller than it was is more homogeneous

than in any other Western country or in earlier generations.

Halsey's study of the education data shows an enormous expansion in the amount of education provided for the whole population. However, the higher social classes have benefited most: working-class entrants to university have increased by only 2 per cent, compared to 19 per cent for boys born into the service-class and 6 per cent for boys born into the intermediate classes.

Division of state schools into selective grammar schools, selective technical schools and secondary modern schools for the rest did not produce the pure meritocracy intended. A boy from a working-class home still had to be seven points better on intelligence tests than a boy from a service-class home to get a grammar school place.

(Secondary modern and grammar schools are now being replaced by "comprehensives", which

cater for all abilities. However, the comprehensive system is under attack.)

In the period under survey, acquiring a grammar school place was the single most important determinant of later success. Grammar school boys, like those who went to private schools, had a much better chance of going to university than boys of identical social background and intelligence who went to secondary modern schools.

Private schools provided these chances for boys who failed on merit to win a selective state school place, therefore thwarting the efficient operation of a system of equal opportunity.

Halsey and Goldthorpe conclude that public policies designed to offer opportunities are not in themselves enough, though they may have prevented a worsening of class division. "Social democrats," Halsey says, "have failed to realize that some groups will fight back." — (OFNS)

## saudi press review

A majority of newspapers Tuesday led with the joint communique issued at the end of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's official visit to the Kingdom. The communique denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. In a lead, *Okaz* reported that Kreisky emphasized the need for recognizing Palestinian rights during a meeting in Riyadh with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. The reported plan of the Real Estate Development Fund to fix the rent of buildings constructed with state loans was the lead story in *Al-Riyadh*.

Newspapers frontpaged Arafat's strong denial of any contacts with Egypt and his call to the United States to improve its relations with the Islamic world. The reported burning of the French embassy in Tripoli by Libyan demonstrators and French protest to the Libyan government were prominently displayed on the

front pages of newspapers, which also reported heavy troop concentrations on the borders between Tunisia and Libya.

In a front-page story, *Okaz* reported that the Turkish ambassador to the Kingdom said that the Kingdom's aid to his country will help solve its economic problems. *Okaz* also frontpaged Syria's reported decision to withdraw its peacekeeping force in Beirut. *Al-Nadwa* highlighted on its front page that the U.S. will give heavy military and economic aid to Pakistan. It also reported Crown Prince Fahd's meeting with U.S. Presidential Adviser Brzezinski and Bani-Sadr's assumption of office as the first President of Iran. The arrival of the Venezuelan President in Riyadh next Monday formed a major front-page story in *Al-Jazirah*.

Newspapers stressed the significant outcome of Kreisky's visit to Saudi Arabia. *Al-Bilad* dealt with the Saudi-Austrian joint communique, saying that a just and

comprehensive peace in the region cannot be achieved unless the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine are restored. Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab territories and a homeland for the people of Palestine is established on their land. Crown Prince Fahd's statements and his talks with Kreisky have reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's determination to give every assistance and support to the crucial issues of the Arabs," said the paper.

In an editorial, *Al-Riyadh* strongly supported the Kingdom's firm adherence to its principles and its responsibilities toward the Arab and Islamic world which, it said, has earned respect at the international level. Referring to the Crown Prince's talks with the Austrian leader, the paper said that their concentration on the Palestine issue reflected the Kingdom's principle of firm commitment to the Palestine issue.

*Okaz* also dwelled on the Saudi-Austrian talks saying their

outcome highlighted Saudi Arabia's role at Arab and international levels. The paper added that Kreisky's visit would further support the Arab stance on a just and lasting peace in the region. The concern of the two countries on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan throws further light on Saudi Arabia's firm commitment to Islamic causes, it said.

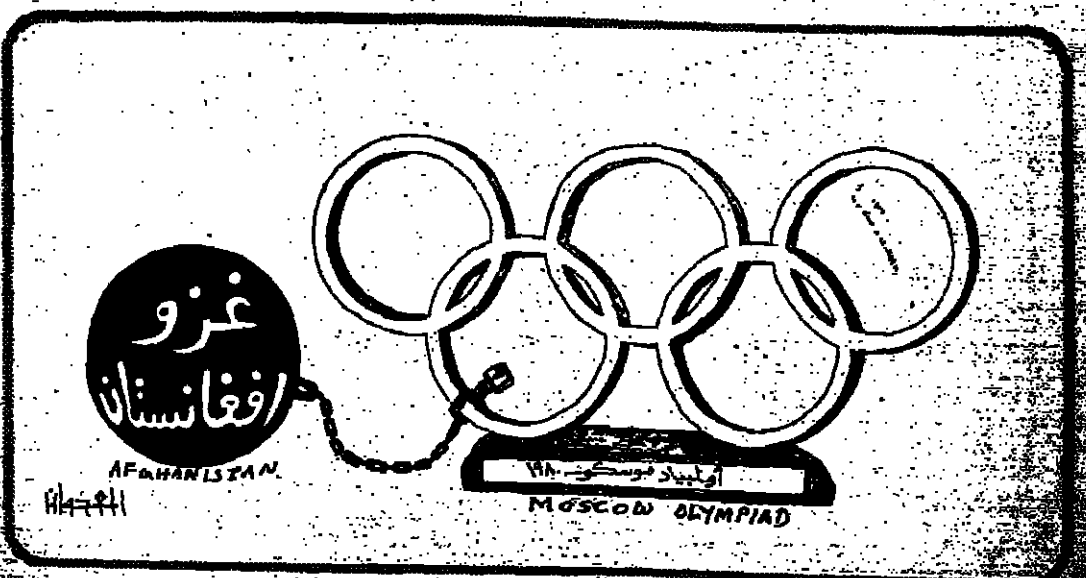
In a reference to Crown Prince Fahd's recent remarks on differences with the United States, *Al-Medina* said the problem centered on Washington's negligence of the crisis of the issue arising out of the Zionist aggression. If anyone tells Americans that Jerusalem can be bargained for he and the Americans are grossly mistaken, since the return of Jerusalem to the Arab fold is not based on a give-and-take policy. The whole Islamic world will be ready to make any sacrifices for the sake of Holy Jerusalem, the paper said.

Saudi Arabia's difference with

the U.S. is on a fundamental matter. If the U.S. really wants to do something it must take urgent steps to stop this deterioration which only helps in deepening the difference, the paper added.

Commenting on the Lebanese Premier's sudden visit to Damascus, *Al-Jazirah* hoped it would result in Syria's approval of the Lebanese request to defer the withdrawal of its peacekeeping forces from Beirut until the Lebanese government takes necessary steps to "fill the gap."

The paper viewed Lebanon's request at the present juncture as "logical", since the postponement of Syrian troops' pullout will thwart any Israeli aggression on Lebanon. In case of the troops' pullout, there will also be a risk of fighting between the joint Lebanese-Palestine forces and the Phalangist militia, which would further jeopardize the security conditions in the country, the paper said.



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# American athletes begin to wonder What price glory?

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON — Under the gathering clouds of an Olympic boycott, America's athletes and coaches are being forced to ask themselves a fundamental, but frighteningly unfamiliar question — "Why?"

The price of excellence in athletics, especially in Olympic sports, has inflated dramatically in recent years.

The 1970s brought into focus a world of international child athletes and prepubescent gold medalists in a host of sports.

Those champions who were not children often won their fame in games marred by steroids, amphetamines, blood doping and a pharmacopeia of chemicals used to produce hybrid ideological warriors.

What is the human cost of becoming a famed Olympic-class swimmer, gymnast or track star — the next Mark Spitz, Nadia Comaneci or Bruce Jenner?

What is the lasting psychological or physical price that must be paid, even in obscure and profitless sports, to be the best speed skater or volley ball player in the world?

In this new decade, what is the tariff that a

Puerto Rico and Montreal."

In Colorado Springs, Flora Hyman has been a star of the U.S. women's volleyball team — a cofavorite for the Olympic gold with Cuba — a squad that has been secluded for five years of Marine Corps-style boot-camp training 50 weeks a year.

"I've only given up seven years of my life and my whole future," the 25-year-old Hyman says bitterly. "If there are no Olympics, what have I done with my life?"

Perhaps no American athletes approach the fanaticism of the U.S. women volleyballers, who unashamedly accept the training tactics of the Cubans, Soviets and Japanese as gospel.

"Hypnosis, togetherness through common suffering and, ultimately, mind control are my coaching techniques," says coach Arle Selinger who has taken the U.S. team from 19th in the world to No. 2 in isolated compounds for years at a time with no vacations.

"More than any sport, volleyball demands team unity," says Selinger. "You must be one body with many heads and one heart. Overcoming the ideas of individuality, profit motive and democracy are among our prob-

lem. It takes eight years, I believe, to train a volleyball player to think only of the team in all situations."

"We've all had school, friends and family taken away," says Rita Crockett, a team member for only 18 months.

"I gave up getting married. When I came to Colorado Springs from San Antonio, my boy friend and I were discussing getting married. Now, we just discuss getting to be friends again. My phone bill to him is \$150 a week, but I only get to see him four times a year. You can put up with everything if you know you're doing it for a purpose and for your country. But now it looks like I'll never be known as an Olympian. I'm 22 and if we boycott this one, I just don't know if I could do this four more years. I guess maybe I could. One of our girls is 29 years she's been training for six years."

In Silver Spring, Maryland, Margie Weiss sees her whole way of life endangered.

She and her husband, Greg, have been training 100 gymnasts, like 14-year-old Olympic hopefuls Sheri Mann and Jackie Cassello, for six hours a day, six days a week, for the last four years in their hand-built wooded complex.

The Weiss' whole family life is built around what Margie Weiss calls "The New Athletes" — the children who start their careers as soon as they can walk, and, if possible, even before.

Her own infant daughter, Geremi, took her first steps before she was a year old on a balance beam. Now, at six, Geremi can already do gymnastic tricks that "no woman could do at the '72 Olympics," according to her mother.

The Weiss' also have more good news about Geremi — she isn't growing. "Early tests indicated that she would grow up to be 5-foot-4," said Margie Weiss. "But I believe that the more gymnastics you do at a young age, the smaller you will be. Growth spurts come in two-week bursts. If you're pounding your body, the growth sections of the bones are going to be pounded down. Geremi is really tiny for her age now, which is all right with me."

The Weiss' other daughter, Genna, 7, is already a high diver, with a platform in the backyard. She can do an inward 1 1/2 — a harrowingly difficult and dangerous dive for adults — and has won diving meets for 10-and-unders "up and down the East Coast," in her mother's words.

The Weisses have helped their children have the compact, fatless bodies of perfect gymnasts by a simple method: they stopped feeding their children at the age of 18 months.

"We rarely have time to stop training to prepare meals," says Margie Weiss. "So, the kids feed themselves as soon as they can open the refrigerator. We always have apples, oranges, yogurt and health foods in there, so it doesn't matter what they grab. They can't go wrong."

The Weiss' are certain that their children and their pupils are the athletic wave of the future. "The Russians find 90 per cent of



great athlete's body and soul must bear? And is that tax becoming more than the human spirit and body can bear?

Has the whole issue of the Olympics, whether it can, or even should, continue to exist, come at an appropriate time? Could the demise of the Games even be a blessing, a cleansing of our sports?

Normally, such questions would be unwelcome among coaches and athletes just months before another Olympics.

But in these days of limbo, it is impossible to avoid such queries. They come to mind of their own accord in every part of the United States.

In New Haven, Connecticut, Frank Keefe, the Yale swimming coach and head of the U.S. Pan-American Games team, says, "My swimmers ask themselves why they have been getting up at 5 a.m. and jumping in the water by 5:30 a.m. almost every day for most of their lives. They ask why they have trained outdoors when it was so cold that their footprints froze on the pool deck. Even with the Olympics as a goal, kids told me, 'Drop dead, coach. I'm not doing it anymore. I can't do it anymore. I can't think.' And they disappear. That's the natural weeding-out process. Our club teams wear T-shirts that say, 'Take it to the limit. You take it to the limit as many times a day as many days a year as you can,'" says Keefe, founder of the elite Fox Catcher Farms swim club in Philadelphia.

"Our kids are in the water five hours a day, and lifting weights another hour, seven days a week, for 12 months a year. And that doesn't count going to school."

"We're in a sport where there's no money to be had above the table or even underneath it. But the Olympics pulls you on. We tell each other, 'No guts, no glory.'"

"But now, where's the glory? The gem has been taken away."

In Palo Alto, California, Robin Campbell, a world-class middle-distance runner, asks why she has followed her coach, Brooks Johnson, from St. Albans School in her native Washington, D.C. to the University of Florida to Santa Fe (Florida) Community College and now to Stanford University.

"I have lived so many places and traveled so much since I was 13," says the 20-year-old Campbell, "that my aunt gave me an address book for Christmas. She told me it wasn't for other people's addresses. It was for all of mine, so I'd know where I was. 'I was only home (in Washington) for one month in 1979,'" says Campbell, who has had constant injuries for the past four years, including a broken knee cap suffered in midstride that slowed her for 18 months. "Since 1973, it's gotten worse every year. Sometimes I joke that I'm going to have a nervous breakdown. But I do wonder what's going on in the back of my mind. I had a race that would have qualified me for the Pan Am Games in Puerto Rico and the World Cup in Montreal last summer. I'd worked all year for it. But when my race came, my mind went blank. I finished sixth and barely broke a sweat. I didn't even try."

"I wonder if I really didn't want to go to

you're worth something."

Above all, Weiss is determined that their school will be a place where all the children have something of a sense of family.

It should not be forgotten that perhaps the most fundamental lure of athletics is its harsh, elite and unrelenting difficulty. The very notion of being a champion has always meant discipline, pain and self-denial.

Perhaps the most grueling of Olympic sports is outdoor speed skating, where wind-chill factors are often far below zero and frostbite, black toes and frozen lungs are commonplace. No one pays a greater price in pain than speed skaters, those hunched-over masochists who often cannot straighten up after a race.

"This year, my motivation suddenly reached a new level," says Nancy Seider, a U.S. national team standout who in 1976 set a

world record in the 3,000 meters. Others thought Swider was in peak condition. The 23-year-old decided to lose 18 pounds of an already hard 135-pound body.

"I went off preservatives, additives, any kind of junk. If I put something wrong in my mouth, I spit it out. I've known for years how I wanted to feel. I've seen it in other people. It's a look of total purpose and purity. But it's never been me. I don't like the word 'religious,' but I think we each have a God-given ability. Just once in my life, if just for a few months for the Olympics, I want to live at the absolute edge of my potential."

That is the essence of the Olympics.

The passion for the Olympics, the need for them, is so great, that the U.S. women's volleyball team was profoundly divided and shaken two months ago when, after five years, it was given its first vacation.

"I promised them for years that the day they qualified for the Olympics, they could have a vacation," says Selinger. "A promise is a promise, so I gave them six weeks off. I just got weak."

"The six weeks was history," says Hyman. "Every team in the world thought we were nuts. Theory says you can't do it."

But, in a way, the American women had to. "We had a lot of problems at the Pan Am Games where we kinda bombed out," says one team member. "Living in the village with 5,000 other athletes, we were out of a controlled situation for the first time in years. People were wandering around ... we just weren't ready to deal with it."

Some team members didn't even want their promised vacation. "It was voted one," says Hyman, disapprovingly. "So, they took one."

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## Venezuelan president meets Chadli in Algiers

ALGIERS, Feb. 5 (R) — Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins met Algerian head of state Benjedid Chadli Tuesday in an attempt to further improve already close relations between the two oil-producing countries.

Herrera Campins arrived in Algiers Monday on a three-day official visit as part of a tour of Arab petroleum exporting countries which will also take him to the Libya, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

Before returning home Feb. 17, the president will visit the headquarters of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna.

Informed sources said the OPEC pricing

## Illegal U.S. oil sale halted

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP) — U.S. federal and state authorities filed a lawsuit Monday in a crackdown on alleged illegal and deceptive sale of about \$40 million worth of crude oil futures by 30 firms and 37 individuals.

The suit in Manhattan's U.S. District Court charged the defendants with "boiler-room" operations from eight states and one foreign nation to illegally sell the contracts for crude oil futures.

The joint plaintiffs in the suit were the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and New York's Attorney General Robert Abrams.

The court was asked to bar further illegal activity and to appoint a receiver to take custody of all remaining assets and records held by the defendants. The defendants are located in Panama and the states of New York, Massachusetts, California, Florida, New Jersey, Georgia, Texas and Ohio.

The complaint said the contracts were sold illegally mainly because they were not traded through a licensed commodities exchange as required by law.

system would be a major item in the talks between Venezuela and Algeria which raised the price of their crude oil recently in the wake of similar increases by other oil-producing states.

Venezuela has argued that too high prices would put heavy pressure on the international economic system, leading to depreciation of the dollar and a recession in the industrialized countries that would rebound on the oil producers.

On the eve of Herrera Campins' departure, Venezuela increased its average oil price by \$1.42 to \$28 a barrel.

On his first visit to Algeria since he was elected president in December 1978, Herrera Campins will also discuss moves to achieve a new economic order between the world's poorest and richest nations, the source said.

Herrera Campins is accompanied by several government ministers, including Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco.

According to informed sources Zambrano Velasco will meet a delegation of the Polisario Front fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara.

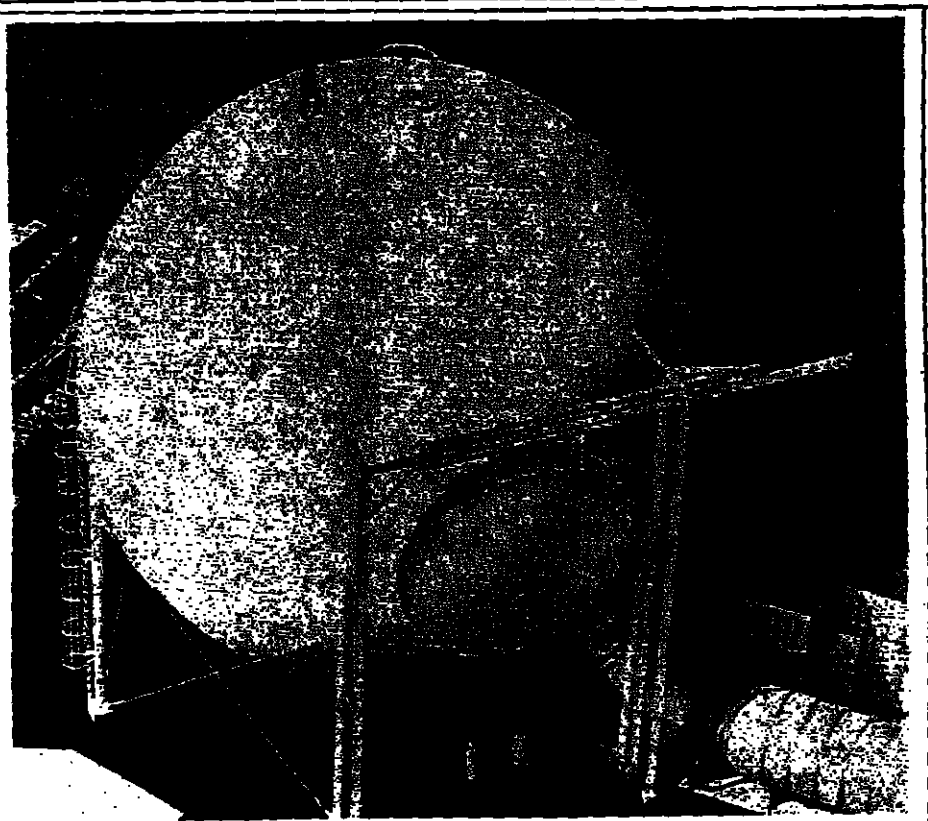
Venezuela has not recognized the republic proclaimed by the Polisario in 1976, although several Latin American countries, including Cuba and Mexico have done so.

Another topic of discussions during Herrera Campins' trip is likely to be OPEC links with the Third World.

The Venezuelan head of state has several times dwelt on the importance of principles of social justice at the international level, and said potential hostility between poor countries and OPEC nations should be neutralized.

At OPEC's last summit, in Caracas, Venezuelan Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berri proposed and won approval for a rise of \$1.66 billion in the organization's special fund for the Third World, taking it to \$4 billion.

Subsequently OPEC's permanent representatives in Vienna failed to agree on a precise mechanism for the extra aid.



NOT A GOLF BALL: The small life form on the top of this massive white sphere is a human engineer. The structure is Northrop's hypersonic wind tunnel which permits research into advanced aerodynamics and missile technology. This multi-million dollar test facility at Hawthorne, California creates velocities up to 14 times the speed of sound.

## EEC ministers concentrate on Afghanistan reactions

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5 (R) — Common Market foreign ministers used a regular meeting here Tuesday to try to tighten up their reaction to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The ministers also discussed the community's relations with the Gulf, Turkey and Yugoslavia, all affected by the Afghan situation.

Their one-day session follows the Paris summit of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and weekend talks in the French capital by Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary.

Though the meeting here is formally being held to discuss EEC business, the nine will discuss once more whether they should boycott the Moscow Olympics.

Britain favors the move as a protest against the intervention in Afghanistan, while France and West Germany, hostile to the idea at first, have begun to modify their stands.

## U.S. considers exemptions for Disclosure Act

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — The U.S. Agriculture Department said Monday it is considering proposals that will make it easier for some foreign owners of U.S. land to be exempted from reporting their holdings to the government.

But an official said the proposed changes would not alter the basic intent of the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act passed by Congress in 1978.

Among the proposed changes is one to generally exempt all agricultural, forestry and timber land of 10 acres or less from the reporting requirements, as long as the land produces less than \$1,000 worth of products for sale a year. Current regulations exempt only parcels of land of less than one acre, including the \$1,000 guidelines.

A report issued Jan. 25 showed foreigners and U.S. corporations which have at least 5 per cent foreign ownership held 5.2 million acres of U.S. agricultural land as of last Oct. 31, less than 0.5 per cent of the nation's 1.23 billion acres.

Another proposed change involves farmland held by U.S. companies in which foreigners have an interest. Currently, regulations require land reporting by those "legal entities" if foreigners own an interest of 5 per cent or more in them.

On their formal agenda are the questions of aid to Afghan refugees in Pakistan and what farm exports to the Soviet Union should be allowed as part of the nine's "traditional exports."

They agreed last month not to replace embargoed American grain exports to Moscow, but since then the EEC commission here has halted subsidies on fresh butter sales to Russia as well, a move which France and Denmark may contest.

The moving of Soviet troops into Afghanistan has aroused the nine's sensitivities about relations with other countries on the agenda, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the Gulf states.

They will discuss a West German proposal for a cooperation agreement with Gulf nations, and hear a commission report on negotiations with Yugoslavia for a similar accord which could be signed this month.

The nine have a separate meeting with Turkey at which it is expected to seek more financial aid and easier trade terms, and another session with Portugal on speeding up scheduled financial aid to Lisbon.

Meanwhile, West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer will discuss fresh Western cash aid to Turkey at talks in Ankara on Feb. 17 and 18, the state radio reported.

The radio said Matthöfer had been assigned by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as "coordinator of aid to Turkey."

Turkey is seeking fresh credits of at least \$600 million from Western countries to finance oil imports for the next two months, according to government sources here.

The government believes at least \$5 billion of urgent and unconditional aid is essential to complement a major austerity program announced last week.

Some \$400 million in aid has already arrived — about \$200 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), \$98 million from the U.S. and \$100 million from Western banks, the sources said.

West German leaders have recently stressed the need to bolster the Turkish economy to stabilize this NATO partner, in view of the developments in Iran and Afghanistan.

## U.K. reserves hit \$23b

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP) — Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves soared by almost one billion in January as money poured into the pound sterling.

Treasury figures published Monday showed reserves up \$987 million at a record \$23.706 billion.

The pound has been gaining on foreign exchanges because of Britain's high interest rates and near self-sufficiency in oil.

## Threatened by Soviets U.S. maritime industry suffers

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP) — Soviet expansion in shipping has undermined the American maritime industry and poses a threat to U.S. military and economic security, speakers at a maritime conference said here Monday.

Thomas W. "Teddy" Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Association and keynote speaker at the industry forum, warned that "if present trends were allowed to continue, the entire free world could end up dependent on Russian merchant vessels which carry cargo at rates in some cases up to 40 per cent below those required in an open, profit-centered free world economy."

Conferees at the "Save Our Maritime Industry" forum called for a comprehensive national policy to rescue an ailing U.S. merchant marine, which they said, has deteriorated substantially since World War II.

C. William Neuhauser, executive secretary of the National Maritime Council, an umbrella group for ship lines, shippers, and labor unions described the industry as "a dying species."

A report on the status of the industry, maintained that the industry was a national asset as a "stabilizing influence against inequitable ocean freights" charged by foreign carriers, an "assurance (for) our foreign commerce during times of political strife," and "to transport men and materials in times of national emergencies and war."

## A sieve for Russia

## Trade curbs leak through bloc

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Soviet Union can avoid U.S. trade restrictions on agriculture and sophisticated technology by buying goods through other Soviet bloc nations, a former U.S. Commerce Department official said Monday.

Lawrence J. Brady, who resigned last month, said Eastern European countries are "a sieve for the Soviet Union" and the Kremlin will "make demands on Eastern European client states."

"We can only assume that significant leakage will occur," Brady told the Senate Armed Services Procurement Subcommittee, which has been investigating U.S. technology sales to the Soviet Union.

Carter's restrictions apply only to the Soviet Union, and not to other Warsaw Pact countries. The restrictions were imposed in retaliation for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

## Jamaican economy nears collapse

KINGSTON, Jamaica Feb. 5 (AP) — Jamaica's already fragile economy received a severe jolt when government negotiations with the International Monetary Fund collapsed, Prime Minister Michael Manley announced Sunday night. He said he would call early elections next fall.

The Manley government has been going through an economic and political crisis as it has struggled to keep the pipeline to IMF funds open.

The possibility still remains that an arrangement can be worked out, but private-sector business groups were calling for Manley's resignation even before the talks here broke down.

Meanwhile, a series of recent strikes and

other labor problems, including disruption in the power and rail industries, have added to the crisis atmosphere.

Manley made the double announcement about the IMF and the election in a radio and television speech. IMF negotiations had started in December when it became evident that this Caribbean nation would not be able to bring its balance of payments under control.

The requirement was necessary for Jamaica to draw the next scheduled \$30 million installment from a \$250 million loan package approved by the IMF two years ago in an attempt to stabilize this nation's troubled economy.

## Rally fails; market stays negative

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 — The market remained in negative territory throughout most of the day after a mixed opening. An attempted rally failed in mid afternoon trading when the DJIA was slightly above a 2 point gain, it edged its way back into negative ground making its heaviest losses in late active afternoon trading. At the close, the DJIA lost 6.39 to 875.09 on 43,440 million shares. Declining issues led advancing issues 829 to 677 with 413 issues unchanged. The DJIT was off 92 to 282.58 and the DJII lost 20 to 110.12. The AMEX closed at 276.64 down .93 and the NASDAQ Comp. lost .28 to 162.02. The ex-div of Beth Steel, Std. of Cal., U.S. Steel and Exxon lowered the DJII average 2.39 and the ex-div of Burlington Northern and Consolidated Freightways lowered the DJIT .39.

Among the most advanced issues, Bwn 4 to 28 1/2, Soc 5 1/2 to 152 1/2, NNC 3 1/2 to 32, NNG 2 1/2 to 38 1/2, TPL 2 1/2 to 104 1/2, SJO 2 1/2 to 45 1/2, GOI 2 1/2 to 54 1/2, JR 2 1/2 to 23, SII 2 to 83 and BIS 1 1/2 to 22 1/2.

Among the most declined issues, CKO 14 to 38 1/2, GD 3 1/2 to 76 1/2, SHE 2 1/2 to 28, MP 2 1/2 to 76 1/2, LIT 2 1/2 to 52 1/2, TXN 2 1/2 to 101 1/2, AL 2 1/2 to 59 1/2, BCK 2 1/2 to 59, URE 2 1/2 to 34 1/2 and RGI 2 1/2 to 44 1/2.

Growth and plus issues were mixed mostly lower. Baxter Labs. up 1/4 to 42 1/2, Eurochem down 1 1/4 to 78 1/2, Digital Equip lost 1 1/4 to 42 1/2, Honeywell down 1 1/4 to 87 1/2, IBM lost 1/2 to 69 1/2, M/A Com gained 1/2 to 38, Storage Tech. up 1/2 to 15 1/2, Tektronix lost 1 to 60, Texas Inst. down 2 1/2 to 101 1/2, Computervision down 1/2 to 53 1/2.

Aerospace and airline issues were down on a day while rails were mixed. Boeing lost 2 1/4 to 1/4, Northrop lost 1 1/4 to 53, Raytheon down 2 1/4 to 80 1/2, Transworld lost 1/4 to 15 1/2, Delta down 1 to 38 1/2, Burlington No. gained 1 1/4 to 70, Norfolk and Western gained 1/2 to 31 1/2, Southern lost 1 1/4 to 62 1/2.

Gold issues were mixed while silver issues were lower with Campbell Red Lake up 1/4 to 32, Dome Mines gained 1/4 to 63 1/2, Homestake lost 1/4 to 59 1/2, Hecla mining lost 1 to 63 and D Mines dropped 1 1/4 to 32 1/2.

Supplied by Merrill Lynch International and Co. P.O. Box 5399, Manhattan, New York.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	SR	Closing Date
Directorate General of Education, Eastern Province	Repairs to Al-Falah Primary school in Qatif	23	100	Feb. 11, 1980
Ministry of Defense & Aviation	Supply and installation of fences in different regions	14	1000	Feb. 11, 1980
Municipality of Mecca	Construction of a supporting wall and stairs at Jabal Hindi	19	150	Feb. 11, 1980
Ministry of Health	Building of a fence around Al-Rass Hospital	557	100	Feb. 11, 1980
" "	Building of a kitchen at the General Hospital in Buraidah	556	100	Feb. 11, 1980
Directorate General of Education, Eastern Province	Repairs to Al-Khuwailidiah school in Qatif and Osamah ibn Zeid school in Azar	24	100	Feb. 11, 1980
Municipality of Abha	Temporary asphaltting for 1979/80	1	1000	Feb. 11, 1980
" "	Asphaltting, paving and lighting of roads for 1979/80	2	500	Feb. 11, 1980

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Tuesday

	S.A.M.A.	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.64	7.73	7.72
Deutsche Mark (100)	192.00	194.00	193.20
Swiss F (100)	206.00	208.10	206.85
French F (100)	82.00	83.00	82.50
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	40.00	41.80
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.00	102.30
Syrian Lira (100)		80.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.54	4.54
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.36	12.36
Jordanian Dinar		11.45	11.45
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.50	90.10
Qatari Riyal (100)		90.92	91.95
Bahraini Dinar		9.00	8.96
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		—	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.55
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		74,000.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,700.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	119.00	118.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	174.00	175.00	174.50
Spanish Peso	—	50.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	80.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Carrency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

## PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1980 18TH RABI AWAL, 1400.

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
4.	Saudi Enterprise	O.Trade	Maize/Sorghum/Timber	4.280
5.	Atlantic Forest (Brge)	Kanoo	Flour/Loading MTYs.	4.280
6.	Golden Rays	S.S.M.S.C.	Maize/Sorghum	30.180
8.	Nordklyn	Orri	Barley	28.180
9.	Ikarion Reefer	Alasabah	Reefer	27.180
10.	Tapisan	M.T.A.	Timber/Cable/Cement	—
11.	Herb Everett	O.C.E.	General	4.280
13.	Barge MG 338-2	Gulf	Bananas	3.280
14.	Audacia	O.C.E.	Pylons for Hajj Terminal	1.280
16.	Bristol Maru	A.E.T.	Reefer	2.280
18.	Ionian Carrier	Rolaco	Contrs/Loading MTYs	4.280
19.	Kiwi Arrow	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	4.280
21.	Moor Dreght	Alasabah	Bulk cement	3.280
22.	Mistral Universal	Star	Modules	4.280
24.	Marecana 1	Alpha	Reefer	31.180
26.	Maridi	A.E.T.	Rebar/Tiles/Timber	2.280
28.	Solidarity	S.C.S.A.	Durra	1.280
30.	Ibn Al Belair	Kanoo	Lube Oil	4.280
41.	Hellenic Sea	Alpha	Rice/Gen/Tyres/Contrs.	3.280
Ro Ro	Merzario Fenicia	A.E.T.	Ro Ro	3.280
2. RECENT ARRIVALS:				
	Rabenfels	Allreza	Contrs/Ro ro Units	4.280
	Moor Dreght	Alasabah	Trailers/Modules	4.280
	Solidarity	S.C.S.A.	Lube Oil	4.280
	Atlantic Forest (Brge)	Kanoo	Flour/Load MTYs	4.280
	Mercandian Caix	Orri	Containers	4.280
	Heraj K.	Attar	Blankets/Load/MTYs	4.280
	Stamenkovic	M.T.A.	Timber/Cable/Cement	4.280
	Tapisan	Alasabah	General	4.280
	Aminah 'A'	Alasabah	Durra	4.280
	Phaedon II	BaAboud	General/Containers	4.280
	Ibn Al Belair	Kanoo	Lube Oil	4.280
	Perseus	Rolaco	Loading Bulk Cement	4.280
	Elgezia	A.E.T.	Seed/Cotton	4.280
3. VESSELS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS:				
	Mount Dirfys	A.E.T.	General/Steel/Lime	5.280
	Blue Maru	BaAboud	Oil Cakes	5.280
	Merzario Arcadia	A.E.T.	Containers	5.280

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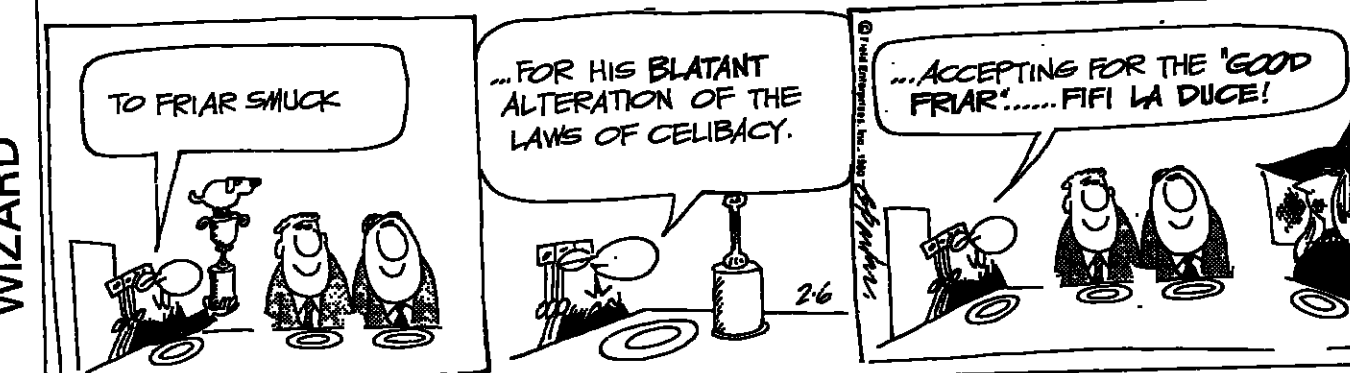
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## The Best of all Possible Reasons

South dealer.  
North-South vulnerable.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ Q 4 3			
♥ J J			
♦ K Q 8 4 2			
♣ Q 5 5 3			
WEST		EAST	
♠ 6		♠ A J 9	
♥ 5 5 3 2		♥ 10 8 7	
♦ A 7 5		♦ A 10	
♣ A K 9 4 2		♣ 10 8 7	
SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ K 10 8 7 5 2			
♥ K Q 4			
♦ 9 8 3			
♣ —			

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
2♥	Pass	2♠	Pass
4♥			

Opening lead — king of clubs.

There is a difference of opinion about what constitutes a percentage play, but often the question is more a matter of semantics than arithmetic. ♠ Assumine's ♠ 9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-10 four-spades and West leads the king of clubs. You ruff and play a spade to the queen, losing to East's ace. Back of semantics then ruff again a club, which you ruff again. You lead a heart to the jack, return a spade on which

East plays the nine, and now face a crucial decision. Do you play the ten or the king?

The so-called percentage play is the king — because mathematically East will be dealt the A-9 more often than the A-3-3. But the proper play is the A-3-3, because the hand as a whole, rather than only the spade suit — is the ten. There is the best of reasons for playing the ten, namely, that you guarantee the contract if you finesse and run the risk of going down if you don't.

Note that in the actual hand, when you finesse, the ten wins and you easily make the contract by scoring five spades, four hearts and a diamond. But note also that if you lead the jack you are usually on firm ground. In that case, your only losers would be two spades and a diamond — since you can discard three diamonds from dummy on the A-K-Q of hearts and thus rescue yourself to ace the ♠ loser.

In the actual hand, if you play the king of spades instead of the ten, you go down against proper defense. East wins your diamond lead to the queen, returns the jack of diamonds, and in that way finishes you off. The so-called percentage play would fail.

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Tomorrow: The exploratory process.

**DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE** – Here's how to work it:

**AXYDLBAAXE  
is  
LONGFELLOW**

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

**CRYPTOQUOTES**

KRR ZGBKY GYZKDDDEYUJJ  
OTBUJ ASTB YTQ VYTMYY  
ZTM QT JQKL HGEUQL EY  
K STTB. - DKJOKR

## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYER TIMES

Wednesday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Assr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:42	7:01	12:42	3:56	6:17	7:47
Medina	5:46	7:05	12:43	3:53	6:13	7:33
Nejd	5:12	5:32	12:09	3:20	5:40	7:10

**DHAHRAN TV**

4:30	Children's Show	Jana of the Jungle: The Prisoner
5:02	Young Peoples Special	The Selling of Jaiel Thomas—PT 2
	Safety Film	Dead Right
5:34	Sanford AND Son	The Party
5:59	Oregon Trail	The Return of Baby
6:52	Flying High	Fun Flight
7:38	Man in a Suitcase	Blink of an Eye
8:26	Eisheid	Only Pretty Girls Die—Pt 1

## PHARMACIES

(Open Wednesday Night)		Tot.
<b>JEDDAH</b>		
Al-Nasr Drug Store	Mecca Road, Rajhi Building	32705
Al-Shaab Drug Store	Bab Sherif	29873
Al-Jazirah Drug Store	King Abdul Aziz St.	23705
<b>MECCA</b>		
Abdul Rahim Bawazir D.S.	Ajyad	28131
Al-Sahhi Drug Store	Sulaimaniah	49364
<b>RIYADH</b>		
Al-Godole Drug Store	Al-Khazzan St.	—
Al-Batha Drug Store	Batha St.	—
Dakhnah Drug Store	Midan Dakhnah	—
<b>TAIF</b>		
A-Jamal Drug Store	Okaz St.	—
Al-Sharg Pharmacy	King's St.	—
<b>DAMMAM</b>		
Al-Hayat Pharmacy	Al-Adamm locality	—
<b>AL-KHOBAR</b>		
Al-Jazirah Pharmacy	Near Al-Jazirah Clinic, Thoghaib	41439
<b>HOFFER</b>		
Ibn Sina Drug Store	Municipality St.	23553

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On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band  
On MW at 1485 Kiloherztz in 202 meter band

WEDNESDAY		Evening Transmission	
Afternoon Transmission			
2:00	Opening	9:00	Opening
2:01	Holy Quran	9:01	Holy Quran
2:05	Genes of Guidance	9:05	Genes of Guidance
2:10	Key to Their Success	9:10	Light Music
2:20	On Islam	9:15	Top of the Pops
2:30	Round and About	9:45	Companions of the Prophet
3:00	NEWS	10:00	A Viewpoint
3:10	Press Review	10:10	Music
3:15	Music	10:15	NEWS
3:20	Science Journal	10:25	S.A. A Daily Chronicle
3:30	A Selection of Music	10:30	Sounds Sweet and Strange
3:40	—	11:00	A Leaf on Life's Notebook
3:50	Closedown	11:10	Music
		11:15	Latin Music
		11:45	A Rendezvous with Dreams
		12:00	Closedown

## VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup Reports : Actualities : Opinion : Analyses	10:30 VOC Magazine America : Letter Cultural : Letter
8:30 Dateline News Summary	11:00 Special English : News 11:30 MUSIC U.S. : (Jazz)
9:00 Special English : News, Feature, The Making of a Nation News Summary	<b>VOA WORLD REPORT</b>
9:30 Music USA : (Standards)	<b>Midnight</b>
10:00 News Roundup Reports : Actualities	12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.
10:05 Opening : Analyses	


**BBC**


<b>Morning Transmission</b>	<b>4.09 Twenty-Four Hours : News Summary</b>
<b>8.00 World News</b>	<b>4.30 The Pleasure's Yours</b>
<b>8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary</b>	<b>5.15 Report on Religion</b>
<b>8.30 Sarah Ward</b>	<b>6.00 Radio Newsreel</b>
<b>8.45 World Today</b>	<b>6.15 Outlook</b>
<b>9.00 Newdesk</b>	<b>7.00 World News</b>
<b>9.30 Opera Star</b>	<b>7.09 Commentary</b>
<b>10.00 World News</b>	<b>7.15 Sherlock Holmes</b>
<b>10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary</b>	<b>7.45 World Today</b>
<b>10.30 Sarah Ward</b>	<b>8.00 World News</b>
<b>10.45 Something to Show You</b>	<b>8.09 Books and Writers</b>
<b>11.00 World News</b>	<b>8.30 Take One</b>
<b>11.09 Reflections</b>	<b>8.45 Sports Round-up</b>
<b>11.15 Piano Style</b>	<b>9.00 World News</b>
<b>11.30 Brain of Britain 1978</b>	<b>9.09 News about Britain</b>
<b>12.00 World News</b>	<b>9.15 Radio Newsreel</b>
<b>12.09 British Press Review</b>	<b>9.30 Farming World</b>
<b>12.15 World Today</b>	<b>10.00 Outlook News Sum- mary</b>
<b>12.30 Financial News</b>	<b>10.39 Stock Market Report</b>
<b>12.40 Look Ahead</b>	<b>10.43 Look Ahead</b>
<b>12.45 The Tony Myatt</b>	<b>10.45 Ulster in Focus</b>
<b>Evening Transmission</b>	<b>11.00 World News</b>
<b>1.15 Ulster in Focus</b>	<b>11.09 Twenty-Four Hours : News Summary</b>
<b>1.30 Discovery</b>	<b>12.15 Talkabout</b>
<b>2.00 World News</b>	<b>12.45 Nature Notebook</b>
<b>2.09 News about Britain</b>	<b>1.00 World News</b>
<b>2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios</b>	<b>1.09 World Today</b>
<b>2.30 Sports International</b>	<b>1.25 Financial News</b>
<b>2.40 Radio Newsreel</b>	<b>1.35 Book Choice</b>
<b>3.15 Promenade Concert</b>	<b>1.40 Reflections</b>
<b>3.45 Sports Round-up</b>	<b>1.45 Sports Round-up</b>
<b>4.00 World News</b>	<b>2.00 World News</b>
	<b>2.09 Commentary</b>
	<b>2.15 The Face of England</b>


## Your Individual Horoscope

**= Frances Drake**


What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.


**ARIES**  
(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)   
Make social arrangements early, as later communications may break down. You are subject to misunderstandings. Keep in touch with loved ones.

**TAURUS**  
(Apr. 20 to May 20)   
Though financial prospects look good, money dealings with others are dubious in the p.m. A friend may seek a loan.


**GEMINI**  
(May 21 to June 20)   
Any day in which you should try to keep in touch with someone special either near or far. In the mood for romantic conquests, you may spread yourself thin.


**CANCER**  
(June 21 to July 22)   
Review important documents, such as insurance policies and the like. In the p.m., your privacy may be interrupted by the unexpected.


**LEO**  
(July 23 to Aug. 22)   
You'll make a good impact on your public now, but all the attention coming your way may make loved ones uncomfortable as to how you feel about them.

**VIRGO**  
(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)   
You seem to know where


you're headed and have extra energy to devote towards the attainment of your goals. Full speed ahead!

**LIBRA**  
(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)   
The spirit of adventure makes you yearn for travel. In your enthusiasm to get going, don't forget to check details re transportation.

**SCORPIO**  
(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)   
Finalize dealings with banks and credit unions early. Avoid evasiveness: over these matters in the p.m. Property deals look good.

**SAGITTARIUS**  
(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)   
Except for some minor confusion in the p.m., it's a favorable time for partnerships and for public presentations of your ideas.

**CAPRICORN**  
(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)   
A hard day's work should lead to financial gain and business progress, but watch out for overindulgence in the p.m. Be careful with medications.

**AQUARIUS**  
(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)   
There are so many ways to have fun now, but solo entertainments are preferable to group functions. A friend may try you down.

**PISCES**  
(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)   
Trust your intuition, then act on a domestic matter. There may be a change of plans on the part of visitors from afar.

هَكَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ



هكذا من الامل

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1980

Arabnews Market Place

PAGE 11

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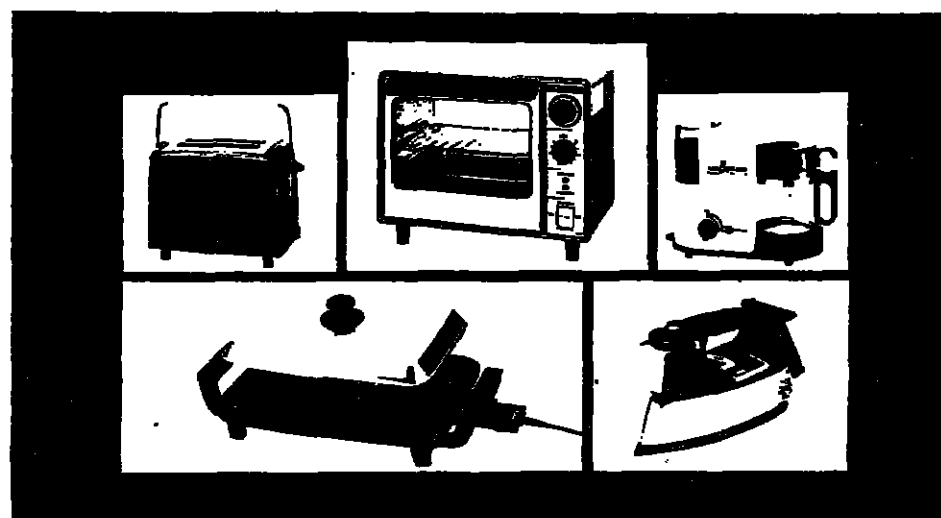
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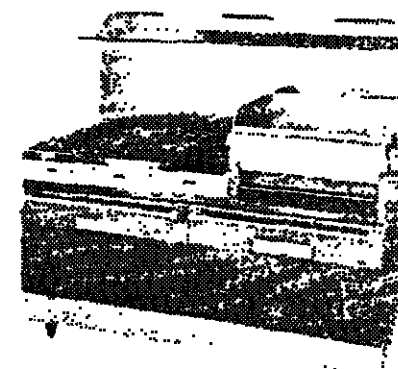
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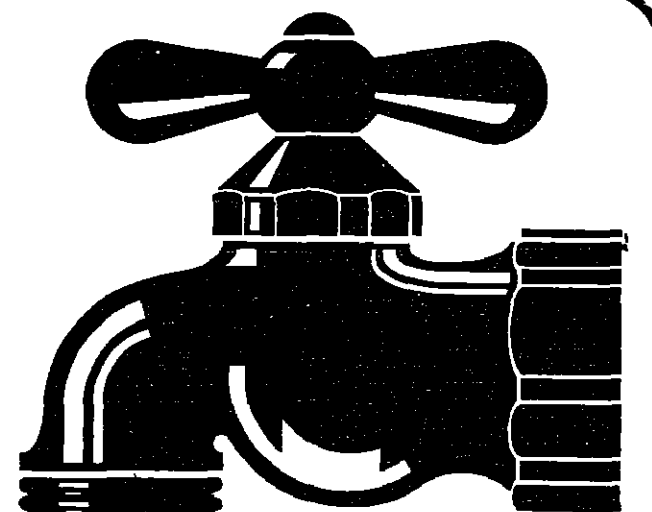
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International

## Worldwide revolt, rebirth envisioned by Bani-Sadr

TEHRAN, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has begun his term as Iran's first president by revealing a vision of a rebirth greater than Europe's renaissance. Revolutionary Leader Ayatollah Khomeini returned Monday evening to his hospital bed, after a short ceremony in which he formally endorsed the new president.

Bani-Sadr then delivered a philosophical speech to revolutionary council members, military chiefs, theologians and foreign visitors. "Today is a new birth, and you can be sure that this birth is something more than the European renaissance," he was quoted as saying by the official Pars news agency.

In the middle ages Europe, rebelling to get rid of tyranny and oppression, gave predominance to the sciences over the church, the president said. This revolution is to exalt human beings and manifest a new humanity," Bani-Sadr said, and went on to emphasize the spiritual dimension, which he said the revolution would provide.

## Bribe charges leveled FBI's inquiry comes to head

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — The U.S. government has lodged its first criminal charges in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 14-month political corruption investigation. A source close to the case said there is a possibility that a ninth member of Congress might be involved. This source, asking anonymity, said Monday that seven House representatives, names became public over the weekend, remain subject to potential grand jury action.



ACCUSED: U.S. Senator Harrison A. Williams, one of the men named in the FBI probe of influence-buying in the federal government.

The source said the ninth member of Congress who may be involved in the case does not appear to be the subject of further scrutiny at this time. The source declined to identify the ninth member and would not give any details of the possible involvement. However, the source denied that the ninth member was Representative James Howard, a democrat from New Jersey. Howard told reporters on Monday that he refused an offer of campaign contributions for helping ArabSheikhs invest money in his home state. It was not clear whether the incident Howard reported had anything to do with the FBI undercover operation.

## Ali's Africa moves leave U.S. reeling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — Muhammad Ali's fancy footwork during his visit to Africa at the behest of U.S. President Jimmy Carter appears to have left the administration on the ropes and out of breath. The U.S. embassy in Dar es Salaam began Monday its official report to the State Department on the former world heavyweight boxing champion's visit with the exclamation: "Whew!"

Department spokesman Hodding Carter, commenting on Ali's mission to lobby support for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, told reporter "I think it had some positive effects." Ali said on arrival in Tanzania that he would not have begun the trip if he had known about U.S. policy toward Africa. Spokesman Carter said there was more to the Ali tour of five African nations than had appeared so far in news reports, adding that the American embassy in Tanzania considered Ali's visit to have been useful.

White House spokesman Jody Powell told reporters asking about the trip, "Ali is carrying forth his efforts in his own distinctively personal manner." At Dar es Salaam, his first stop, Ali seemed surprised when local journalists asked him why Africa should support the U.S.-proposed boycott this year when Washington failed to support the African boycott of the 1976 Olympics. A large number of African countries with-

## U.S. would lose war, scientist claims

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP) — Dr. Edward Teller, known as the father of the hydrogen bomb, says the Soviet Union would win a nuclear exchange with the United States and the United States would be destroyed. Teller, in a magazine interview published recently, said he believes the United States is no longer a match for the Soviet Union in advanced technology, particularly lasers.

"If we went into a nuclear war today there is practically no question that the Russians would win that war and the United States would cease to exist," Teller said. Teller, who has been an advocate of a strong nuclear weapons system as a deterrent to nuclear war, said American scientists and engineers are not particularly eager to work on defense projects. "I think their ethical values are confused," the 72-year-old Teller said. "War is terrible and we want to avoid it. But how do you avoid

war? By throwing away arms or having strong arms in the hands of those who want to maintain peace?" Teller said President Jimmy Carter is a victim of the present weakness of the United States because if the president does as he says he is going to do and draws a line against Soviet expansion in the Gulf area, it could result in a war that the United States will lose. Teller said he is not advocating a new arms race, but "a race of technology." "The recent statements of our president that, if the Russians do not behave, we may not go to the Olympic games is certainly not enough to make a deep impression," Teller said.



President Bani-Sadr

With the 50 American hostages in Tehran beginning their fourth month in captivity Monday, family members of the hostages received briefings at the State Department on the living conditions of the hostages and the prospects for their release, such briefings have been held periodically since the hostages were seized last Nov. 4. The six American diplomats who escaped Iran last week with the help of the Canadian embassy were invited to take part in the briefings but it was not clear whether all attended. Carter acknowledged that some family members believe the government is not doing enough to end the crisis. "Certainly there are people who at this point are so fed up after three months that they are in fact asking why we can't do more," Carter said.

## Inmates took revenge with torches, axes

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 5 (Agencies) — An execution squad armed with blow torches and axes tortured and murdered fellow inmates during the 36 hours of hell behind the walls of the New Mexico State penitentiary, inmates said Monday. Officials said 35 and perhaps 39 died and 15 others were missing. Authorities said the prisoners took revenge on those who informed or were friendly with guards. "I saw some people cutting a dude's eyes out with a cutting torch," one prisoner told reporters allowed inside the smoldering prison that was recaptured by national guardsmen and police Sunday afternoon after a day and a half of rioting.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

A man decided once to give up painting for medicine. Asked why, he replied that a painter's error is there for all to see, but a medical mishap is soon buried underground. Journalists' errors are of the painterly kind. Here at *Asharq al-Awsat* where every issue is immortalized on microfilm, many a sleepless night is spent by editors and writers whose blunders will outlive them. I was once privileged to see the late president Lyndon Johnson lay a memorable egg. We were covering an election tour with him, and the party had made a stop at a small town. Johnson immediately started haranguing the assembled populace, declaring his devotion to their little community and his appreciation for its special problems. All the time he spoke, an aide kept nudging him in the side. Finally he turned to the man to ask what the matter was. The aide told him that he was reciting the wrong speech. This was town Y being regaled with his love and appreciation for town X. Look into the other pocket for the right speech, the aide said...



SPARRING: Former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali, in Africa on a special mission for the U.S., spars with one of his fans at Dar es Salaam Airport.

## Argentina eyes Soviet uranium

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 5 (AP) — Argentina may turn to the Soviet Union and France in case the United States stops supplying enriched uranium for its research reactors, says the head of the national Atomic Energy Commission. In an interview published Monday with the weekly news magazine, *Somos*, Rear Admiral Carlos Castro Madero said U.S. President Jimmy Carter's administration appears inclined to change agreements signed with Argentina in 1977 for the supply of enriched uranium. In this event, Castro Madero said, a large research reactor operating near Buenos Aires for medical purposes would be affected. "But there is no reason to worry. The Soviet Union, and in the short term, France, would provide the necessary enriched uranium. Fortunately, we decided favour of natural uranium for our power reactors," Castro Madero said.

The U.S. government has indicated reluctance to transfer advanced nuclear technology to Argentina and Brazil because of their refusal to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Castro Madero said the Carter administration is apparently invoking a nuclear non-proliferation act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1978, which authorizes the government to decide whether to export "sensitive technology." The Argentine government has said the treaty is "discriminatory" against developing countries because it virtually "freezes" their nuclear development. A West German built nuclear plant using natural uranium has been in operation in Argentina since 1973. A Canadian firm is building a second plant and a West German company, associated with a Swiss firm, won a bid last year to build a third reactor as well as a plant for making heavy water.

## Soames criticizes Mugabe's forces

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP) — Lord Soames, British governor of Rhodesia, has again charged that Robert Mugabe's guerrilla forces are violating the cease-fire and intimidating voters with violence. Interviewed by the British Broadcasting Corp. On a television show broadcast here Monday night, Soames captured captured guerrillas as saying they received instructions to stay outside the special assembly points set up by the multinational force monitoring the month-old cease-fire in the war-torn country. Asked if he thought Mugabe, the pro-Marxist Patriotic Front co-leader, was able and willing to control his forces, Soames declared: "Able — I have no doubt. Willing — I have asked him to." Soames also criticized African nations, which spearheaded a United Nations Security Council vote last week critical of Britain's handling of the forthcoming Rhodesian elections. "Delegates from African and other Third World countries are also among the Commonwealth observers now in Rhodesia. Asked if he thought the elections slated for the end of February could truly be free and fair, Soames replied: "We are talking about Africa — and not that (big a) number of African countries actually have elections." "But a number (of Africans) are here to look at this one...and free and fair (voting) — given the circumstances — I certainly hope it will be judged." Meanwhile, in Salisbury, Mugabe Monday ordered all his men to check in at assembly camps "or be subject to punishment." He also ordered his men to stop moving with their weapons in and out of the 14 assembly camps under the watch of five-nation British Commonwealth monitoring troops. At the same time, the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front Faction) leader proposed a meeting of all nine parties taking part in Feb. 27-29 elections to devise ways of ending mounting lawlessness and intimidation. As a first step, Mugabe announced he would meet rival Patriotic Front guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo on Tuesday. Nkomo, head of the smaller of the two armies, Sunday called on his forces at large to report to assemblies or face "drastic action."

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